PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

AND

MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1823. No. 41.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
Corner of Market & Second streets
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

FOREIGN.

From a London Paper.

EARTHQUAKE IN SYRIA.

We lay before the public an extract from the official communications of Mr. Barker, the Consul at Aleppo, to the Levant Company, describing the late dreadful earthquakes in Syria. The loss of life, the number of maimed and wounded, the destruction of property, the length of time during which the shocks have been continued, the diseases to which the exposure of the people to the sun by day, and the cold dews by night, have given rise—all give to this calamity a peculiarly awful character. We doubt whether the famous earthquake at Lisbon was productive of the same extent of misery. We are sure the sympathy of the public will be deeply excited by its perusal.

[EXTRACT.]

"*Near the Ruins of Antioch, Sept.* 13 1822.—It has fallen to my lot to relate the particulars of an event that has thrown most families of this part of Syria into sorrow and mourning, and all into the greatest distress:

"On the 18th of August, at half past nine in the evening, Aleppo, Antioch, Idlib, Riha, Gisser, Shogr, Darcoush, Armenas, every village and detached cottage in this Pashalic, and some towns in the adjoining ones, were in 10 or 12 seconds entirely ruined by an earthquake and are become heaps of stones and rubbish! in which, at the lowest computation, 20,000 human beings, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded! The extreme points, where this terrible phenomenon was violent enough to destroy the edifices, seem to be Diabekin and Merkab, 12 leagues south of Laodicea, Aleppo and Scanderoon, Killis and Eabs Shekoon. All within these points have suffered so nearly equally, except Orfa and Latakia, which have not suffered much, that it is impossible to fix on a central point. The shock was sensibly felt at Damascus, Adena, and Cyprus.

"To the east of Diabekin, and north of Killis, I am not well informed how far the effect extended in those radii of the circle. The shock was felt at sea so violently within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought the ship had grounded. Flames of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon; but at no place to my knowledge, has it left a chasm of any extent, although in the low grounds slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of them water issued, but soon after subsided.

"There was nothing remarkable in the weather or state of the atmosphere. Edifices on the summits of the highest mountains were not safer than buildings situated on the banks of rivers, or on the beach of the sea.

"It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the scenes of horror that were simultaneously passing on the dreadful night of 18th August.—The awful darkness, the continuance of the most violent shocks at short intervals, the crash of falling walls, the shrieks, the groans, the accents of agony and despair of that long night, cannot be described. When at length the morning dawned, and the return of the light permitted the people to quit the spot on which they had been providentially saved, a most affecting scene ensued.

"You might have seen many unaccustomed to pray, some prostrate, some on their knees adoring their Maker. Others there were running into one another's arms, rejoicing in their existence. An air of cheerfulness and brotherly love animated every countenance.

"In a public calamity, in which the Turk, the Jew, the Christian, the Idolator, were indiscriminate victims, or objects of the care of an impartial Providence, every one for a time forgot his religious animosities, and what was a still more universal feeling in that joyful moment, every one looked upon the heaviest losses with the greatest indifference. But, as the sun's rays increased, they were gradually reminded of the future want of shelter and of food, and became at length alive to the full extent of the dreary prospect before them, for a greater mass of human misery has not been often produced by any of the awful convulsions of nature. A month has now elapsed, and the shocks continue to be felt and to strike terror into every breast, night and day. The fear that they may not cease before the rainy season commences, has induced those whose business cannot allow of their quitting the ruins of their towns, instead of rebuilding their houses, to construct temporary hovels of wood without the walls, and many families who tho' themselves, before the calamity, straitly lodged in a dozen of apartments, now exult in the prospect of passing the winter in a single room 20 feet square.

"The spacious mansion that has been the residence of the British Consuls at Aleppo for 230 years is completely ruined. The houses of all the other public agents and private individuals at Aleppo have been likewise entirely ruined. At Aleppo the Jews suffered the most on account of their quarter being badly built with narrow lanes. Out of a population of less than 3000 souls, 600 lives were lost. Of the Europeans, only one person of note, Signor Esdra di Picciotto, Austrian Consul General, and 10 or 12 women and children perished, but the greater part are now suffering from opthalmia and dysentery, occasioned by their being exposed to the excessive heats of the day and the cold dews of the night. When it is considered, two-thirds of the families in Aleppo have neither the means of making a long journey, to remove to a town, out of the effect of the earthquake, nor of building a shed to keep off the rain, it is impossible to conceive all the misery to which they are doomed the coming winter, or ever to find more deserving objects of the compassion and charity of the opulent, whom it has pleased God to place in happier regions of the globe.

"Here planks and fuel are cheap, and the people have the resource of tiles, which they were taught to make by the crusades in their long residence at Antioch; but in Aleppo, where wood is very dear, they have no contrivance to keep out rain but freestone walls and flat roofs, made of a very expensive cement."

"*Near the ruins of Antioch, Sept.* 20, 1822.—I am sorry to say that shocks of the earthquake continue to be felt to this day, the 38th after the principal shock, and no change has taken place in the state of desolation which that dread catastrophe has produced."

"*October* 18, 1822.—Till the 9th inst. slight shocks of earthquakes continued to be felt; since that day they have entirely ceased, but confidence in a continuance of safety from that dreadful calamity is not restored, and although the rains and cold weather render our sheds very inconvenient habitations, nobody is yet inclined to sleep under a roof supported by walls."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Selected from the Chronicle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 20.

BANK LOANS.—The following Message of the Governor was read, and its consideration, on motion of Mr. Holgate, postponed for the present:

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen—Among the other bills presented on the 14th of this month for my approbation and signature, is one entitled "An act directing the payment of certain debts therein specified."

Whatever difference of opinion may have taken place between the Governor and the Legislature as to certain facts set forth in the preamble, and however much they may have disagreed in their construction of the constitution and the laws relating to the transactions to which it alludes, it was not expected that this difference of opinion would have been introduced into a bill for any purpose, and much less for a purpose, which by its peculiar phraseology it is apparently calculated to effect. Forcibly impressed with a sense of the unpleasant and evil consequences resulting from a want of mutual respect in the intercourse between the different branches of government, I have scrupulously avoided interfering with the rights and privileges of the legislature; and therefore expected in return that my conduct, whilst governed by the constitution and sanctioned by the provisions of law, would not have drawn forth such animadversion as is expressed in the preamble. The facts it assumes, although they warrant a construction different from that entertained by the Legislature, are represented in a manner so much at variance with common courtesy, and the general principles and rules of legislation, that I feel myself constrained, in support of the independence of the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, to enter my solemn protest against it. In times of high party excitement the only safeguard to a Governor is a strict adherence to the constitution and the laws; the former I have sworn to support, and the latter to execute with fidelity, and under this solemn injunction I shall continue to execute the important trust, uninfluenced by any other considerations than those which arise from an imperious sense of duty, and an anxious desire to maintain the rights and promote the interest of our fellow citizens.

For these and the following reasons I cannot approve of this bill, and have directed the Secretary of the commonwealth to return it to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections:—

1st. I cannot approve this bill, because it tends to sanction an infringement of that part of the constitution which enjoins "that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law,"—and justifies an illegal mode of paying loans and drawing money from the Treasury on the ground of an alleged practice, which practice, if it did exist, was applicable only to the case of loans paid under circumstances different from those embraced in the present bill. But though a case may have occurred in the time of a former Governor, of the payment of a loan made even under the same circumstances (of which, however, I have not been able to discover any evidence of analogy,) it would not be binding on his successor, if by so doing its adoption would involve a palpable breach of the constitution.—On the contrary, should I give my approbation to this bill in its present shape, it would have the effect, as far as executive assent goes to produce it, of clothing an alleged practice, unsanctioned by the constitution, with the authority of law, in opposition to the plainest principles of that instrument, and establish thereby a precedent dangerous in its consequences, and liable to be abused by a designing Governor and a subservient Legislature.

2d. I cannot approve this bill, because the preamble contains an allegation which charges the Executive with impairing the faith of the Commonwealth, by a neglect to pay the loans to which it refers, although it clearly appears from the different laws and circumstances connected with the transaction, that he was restricted from exercising such authority, not only by the act of April 1821, but by the proceedings and acts of the Legislature at the last session, which provided for the continuance of the five per cent loans and the discharge of those bearing an interest of six per cent by a new arrangement. To the correspondence between the officers of the banks, from which these loans were obtained, and the State Treasurer, I appeal with confidence for the truth of the assertion that these institutions were so fully satisfied with the faith of the Commonwealth, as already pledged in existing laws, that payment of the principal was neither demanded nor expected, and that it was the interest only they asked for, or expected to receive, until payment of interest was refused, and the Cashier of the Pennsylvania bank directed to call on the Governor for the reimbursement of the principal. By the act of 2d April 1822, authorizing the State Treasurer and Auditor General to negotiate a loan of $400,000, the application of the money, to the reimbursement of the six per cent loans, was vested in these officers beyond the control of the Executive, and if they failed in obtaining the loan by a departure from the manner directed by the act, they alone are responsible for the consequences, and not the Governor to whom the agency had been assigned.

3. I cannot approve this bill in its present form, inasmuch as if the situation of the treasury admits of payment of any money borrowed of banks, it is evidently against the interest of the State to discharge loans bearing only an interest of five per cent per annum, the payment of which is not demandable, and has not been required, while the state is indebted to banks for loans bearing an interest at six per cent.

4. I cannot approve this bill, because it proposes to withdraw from the treasury, before any plan has been devised or suggested for supplying the deficiency it must necessarily occasion, the means now on hand to discharge bank loans for which the state is not called upon for payment, while appropriations to turnpike roads and other public improvements remain unpaid to an amount greatly exceeding the sum now in the treasury, or which may be paid in during the current year; for it is evident from the spirit and activity with which it is expected public improvements will be carried on during the ensuing season, that actual demands on the treasury will take place to an extent that must produce a deficit and impair the credit of the state, unless provision be made by the Legislature for replacing the money thus withdrawn.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

February 15, 1823.

Friday, Feb. 21.

Mr. Holgate called up for consideration the objections of the Governor to the bill, An act directing the payment of certain debts therein specified.—

The question on the reconsideration of the bill, was determined in the affirmative. The question then being,—shall this bill pass?

Mr. Holgate observed, that whatever opinions might have been entertained with regard to the preamble to this bill, or whatever might be the opinion about the power vested in the Governor to pay these loans, it could not be doubted that it was now their bounden duty to pass the bill. The preamble was altogether out of the question: the sole question was, shall the credit of the State be preserved or not? The bank of Pennsylvania had demanded the amount due to it: money was also due to the Philadelphia bank: and the terms on which the loans were obtained had not been complied with by the State. Unless this bill passed, they at least risked the credit of the State: for it was not to be expected that the difference between the Governor and State Treasurer, as to the power of payment, would be reconciled, and no bill for the same purpose could be introduced at the present session, if this should be negatived.

Mr. J. Cochran said, that he had before voted against the bill on account of the preamble; and was that again under consideration he would give the same vote. He regretted that the preamble had ever been placed before the bill. But the faith of the State was at stake, and however objectionable he might consider the preamble, he was constrained to vote for the bill in order to prevent a violation of the plighted faith of the State. He should vote for the bill, but not for the preamble.

Mr. Todd would state one fact: The commonwealth was paying 6 per cent. for $150,000, and unless the bill passed they would be obliged to continue paying it; and this at a time when they had the money to discharge it lying dead in the treasury.—The preamble made no part of the bill, and why it should have been considered so exceptionable he could only account for, from the inflammatory speeches on the occasion. It threw no censure upon the Governor: if he was right on the constitutional point, the preamble would do honor to him. But the question now before them involved no contest about the contents of the preamble—and take that preamble paragraph by paragraph, and nothing exceptionable in it could be pointed out, although he would rather it had not been introduced—the contest was, whether they should fulfil their engagements, or ruin the credit of the State by refusing to do it. By paying off these loans, for which they had to pay 6 per cent. better terms could be obtained for at least $100,000, as the Philadelphia bank was obliged to lend that amount at 5 per cent.

Mr Gillaspy inquired whether the gentleman knew, that the Philadelphia bank charged 6 per cent. upon 5 per cent loans, since they were due?

Mr. Todd said, he had his information from a director of that bank, that 6 per cent was charged, &c.

Mr. Emlen observed, that it had been asserted that it was necessary to pass this particular bill in order to preserve the faith of the state; when every member of the house knew, that, on the rejection of this bill, another could be introduced, passed, and approved by the Governor, in a very short time. But the most singular reason for the passage of the bill had been assigned by the gentleman from Crawford (Mr. Cochran:) that they were not now about giving a vote on the preamble. In fact the question on the preamble was put more strongly before them, than it had been when the former vote was taken upon it. The preamble and bill had been sent to the Governor, to whom it constitutionally appertained to sanction or reject all bills passed by them, and he had returned this on full reflection, with objections, to the preamble as wanting in courtesy, and to the bill for substantial reasons assigned. Here they were about to pass a preamble sanctioning the future practice of drawing money from the treasury in direct opposition to a provision of the constitution: they were called upon to pass a bill by two thirds, contrary to the opinion of the Governor, and pronouncing his conduct wrong in not drawing money from the treasury without the authority of law. Any gentleman who before had a doubt upon this subject, must now have it confirmed.

Mr Powel said that some of the reasons of the Governor were extraordinary: he objected to the preamble, and then assigned reasons for not signing the bill whether the preamble was to it or not. He called upon the gentlemen opposed to the bill to show what business the Governor had with the preamble.

Mr. J. Cochran remarked, that on the rejection of this bill, another of the same nature could not be introduced at this session.

Mr. Lehman observed, that the rule making that direction might be rescinded, or the bill might be altered so as to direct payment to be made by the State Treasurer. As to what had fallen from the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Powel) that the Governor's objections were unwarrantable, he, Mr. L. was at a loss to know on what ground the gentleman was warranted in making the observation. The Governor had been called upon to sign this bill, and the constitution says, if he does not approve of the bill he shall return it with his objections. Now it had been returned with his objections, and he, Mr. L. could descern nothing unwarrantable in the proceeding. The Governor had only fulfilled his duty. It would, in them Mr. L. said, be magnanimous to retrace their steps.

Mr. Sterigere said, at the former stage of this business he had voted against the preamble, because he was unwilling to put it to the Governor to sign that which he, Mr. S. would not have signed, if placed in the like circumstances. As however, the bill could not again go to the Governor for his signature, he should vote for it.

Mr. Powel, in reply to Mr. Lehman, observed that he considered the Governor unwarrantable in taking notice of the preamble, and in assuming to control the treasury.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 65—nays 24—[a constitutional majority.]

The bill was sent to the Senate, and there also passed by a constitutional majority, and was returned to the House.

Congress.

Extracts from Mr. Colden's speech, in the House of Representatives, on the bill to provide for the occupation of Columbia River.

Sir, I do verily believe, that, in twenty years, and if not in twenty, in fifty years, a person setting out from London to go to India, will find New York, Albany and Sandusky, post towns on his route. By pursuing, continually, nearly a west course, he will cross the Atlantic, reach Albany—follow the New-York canal—embark on Lake Erie—pass through the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, over which he will traverse a turnpike of only seventy five miles, which will bring him to the waters of the Columbia; upon these he will reach the Pacific, and from thence, he will cross a ferry to the Asiatic continent, a ferry some two or three thousand miles, I admit but one which, in reference to steam boat navigation, for which these seas are peculiarly adapted would be no more than so many hundred miles would have been some few years since. By pursuing this course, the traveller will have but 120 degrees of longitude to traverse. Whereas, if he proceeded east from London, he could not reach the eastern coast of Asia, without traversing 240 degrees of longitude; and, if he pursued the usual route, by doubling either of the Capes, to the difference of longitude must be added the degree of latitude, he must necessarily twice pass over. Is it not reasonable then to suppose, that, at some period, not very remote, the eastern trade may be pursued in the course I have designated? And will not the measure which is contemplated by the bill, accelerate the arrival of that period? Sir, I am aware that, by many, these will be considered as extravagant and visionary ideas. But, let me ask, are they more extravagant than it would have been, only ten years ago, to have predicted that the waters of the great lakes would be emptied into the Atlantic, at New York: that the course of the Hudson would be turned, and part of her waters sent to seek the ocean through the Gulf of St. Lawrence: that, by artificial means, this great continent would be divided into islands, the borders of which are more extensive than all the shores of Europe, and these islands infinitely better adapted to navigation and commerce than if they were surrounded by oceans?

Extract from the speech of Mr. Tracy on the same bill.

It had been his good fortune, Mr. Tracy observed, to have become acquainted, within the last two or three years, with several gentlemen of much intelligence and candor, who had been at the mouth of Columbia River, some of whom had resided there for a considerable time. It was to conversations which he had at different times with these gentlemen, that he was indebted for the information which he should now afford respecting this place and the circumjacent country—it was information upon which he was sure the house might implicitly rely, notwithstanding it will go so far as to dissipate the pleasing illusions which have been indulged of the beauty and fertility of this land of promise—it will indeed change an imaginary Eden and a fancied metropolis into a rude and unhospitable wilderness, and an inaccessible and dangerous coast; but, disagreeable as this transformation may be, it was one which must be produced by the facts he should disclose.

The coast, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Columbia, is high, rugged, and, to use the technical phrase of sailors, iron bound. The entrance into the river, or rather into the estuary into which the river disembogues, is difficult and dangerous, owing to the bars or shoals, which stretch out from Capes Disappointment and Adams, the two points which form the bay. These shoals approximate so much as to leave the channel between them too narrow to allow vessels to beat through with safety. It is only, therefore, with a fair and free wind that a ship can enter; for, without a leading wind, the strong tides which set here, at the rate of five or six miles an hour, would strand her on one or the other of the capes, as the tide should happen to be either at flood or ebb. The anchorage within is tolerably good, except that the great action of the tides is calculated to make the anchors foul and render much labor necessary to keep the vessel at her moorings. But, as the winds which prevail on the coast are principally from the west, the difficulty in going out is much greater than that of entering. Vessels in the harbor would often be detained for weeks before an opportunity would present for putting to sea. Upon the whole, the harbor must be considered, at all seasons, bad, and, during the winter months, almost, if not altogether, impracticable. The climate, instead of being as I here have heard it described, bland and salubrious, is bleak and inhospitable. It is true, that deep snows or severe frosts are seldom known, during four or five months of the year, but the vapor arising from the Ocean, which driven by the constantly prevailing west winds on the high mountains, is condensed by the cold, and descends in drenching rains almost unremittingly. A dry day at this season is a luxury rarely enjoyed, and the cheering ray of a sun-beam scarcely ever experienced. As you ascend the river the period of the rainy season diminishes, and, at the first spurs of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 400 or 500 miles, it is almost unknown. But the climate owing to this excess of humidity at one season and the feeble influence of the sun in the other is believed, from experiments which have been made, to be incapable of nourishing many of the valuable products which are cultivated with success in the corresponding latitudes of the Atlantic. The attempts which were made to cultivate maize wholly failed; and, altho' turnips cabbages, and some other culinary vegetables have succeeded, the prospects for wheat rye, oats, &c. are miserable indeed. The face of the country for some distance from the ocean, although presenting a strong and deep soil, is rugged, broken, and covered with impenetrable forests of hemlock, spruce, and white cedar, of prodigious size, and affording the most discourageing prospect to the settlers. The country generally continues of this character until you reach the Wallamut river which enters the Columbia about 100 miles from the sea. In this distance there are occasionally some small tracts of alluvial land which, being level and less burthened with timber, might be more easily fitted for cultivation than the broken uplands; but even those are often subjected to inundation in summer, when a dissolution of the mountain snows swell the river. It is true, spots might be found above the reach of high water, but they are too insignificant in extent to be considered in relation to this object of forming a compact and important settlement. There are places along the Columbia where a few families might sit down together, but they are not numerous, nor is there any spot sufficiently large for a considerable population throughout the whole timbered country, which extends a distance of about 200 miles from the sea. Between this point and the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, forest trees totally disappear, and nothing larger than the common willow is to be seen.—This whole intervening tract is one of gravel and sand, with just soil enough to sustain a scanty covering of grass. On the Wallamut a tract of country of moderate extent is found, which affords some advantages of soil and climate superior to those which have been just mentioned, and it is here, and here only, that the least prospects for an agricultural settlement can be found.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the stortest notice.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to

Pittsburgh, Feb 21—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28— mo.

LOST,

In this city, about the 1st of January,

A Pair of Spectacles,

With silver frame and white glasses. A reasonable reward will be paid for their delivery at this office.

Feb 28 tf

EDUCATION.

N. Ruggles Smith,

AND

Richard E. Stoxe,

CONTEMPLATE opening a SCHOOL, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the month of April next, for the education of young gentlemen and ladies. Every exertion will be made to render this an institution worthy of public patronage. A department embracing the Latin and Greek languages, will be connected with the school. Mr. N Ruggles Smith will be the Principal of this seminary; and reference may be had to James B. Oliver, of this City, for information respecting his experience and success as a teacher.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1823—t1Ap.

For Rent,

That convenient Dwelling House,

at the corner of Third and Market Streets, with Smoke House, Wash House, &c. Possession can be given immediately.

Harmar Denny.

February 7—tf.

Notice to my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said court have appointed the twelfth day of May next, for the bearing of me and my creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend and show cause if any you have why, I should not be discharged.

James Montgomery,
Laborer, St. Clair township.

Feb. 28—3t

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
AND
MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1823. No 41.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
Corner of Market & Second streets
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

FOREIGN.

From a London Paper.

EARTHQUAKE IN SYRIA.

We lay before the public an extract from the official communications of Mr. Barker, the Consul at Aleppo, to the Levant Company, describing the late dreadful earthquakes in Syria. The loss of life, the number of maimed and wounded, the destruction of property, the length of time during which the shocks have been continued, the diseases to which the exposure of the people to the sun by day, and the cold dews by night have given rise—all give to this calamity a peculiarly awful character. We doubt whether the famous earthquake at Lisbon was productive of the same extent of misery. We are sure the sympathy of the public will be deeply excited by its perusal.

[EXTRACT.]

“*Near the Ruins of Antioch, Sept* 13 1822 —It has fallen to my lot to relate the particulars of an event that has thrown most families of this part of Syria into sorrow and mourning, and all into the greatest distress:

“On the 18th of August, at half past nine in the evening, Aleppo, Antioch, Idlid, Riha, Gisser, Shohr, Darcoush, Armenas, every village and detached cottage in this Pashalia, and some towns in the adjoining ones, were in 10 or 12 seconds entirely ruined by an earthquake and are become heaps of stones and rubbish! in which, on the lowest computation, 20,000 human beings, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded! The extreme points, where this terrible phenomenon was violent enough to destroy the edifices, seem to be Diabekin and Merkab, 12 leagues south of Lauchin, Aleppo and Scanderoon, Killis and Kahn Shekoon. All within these points have suffered so nearly equally, except Orfa and Latacinia, which have not suffered much, that it is impossible to fix on a central point. The shock was sensibly felt at Damascus, Adeno, and Cyprus.

“To the east of Diabekin, and north of Killis, I am not well informed how far the effect extended in those radii of the circle. The shock was felt at sea so violently within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought the ship had grounded. Flames of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon; but at no place to my knowledge, has it left a chasm of any extent, although in the low grounds slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of them water issued, but soon after subsided.

“There was nothing remarkable in the weather or state of the atmosphere. Edifices on the summits of the highest mountains were not safer than buildings situated on the banks of rivers, or on the beach of the sea.

“It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the scenes of horror that were simultaneously passing on the dreadful night of 18th August.—The awful darkness, the continuance of the most violent shocks at short intervals, the crash of falling walls, the shrieks, the groans, the accents of agony and despair of that long night, cannot be described. When at length the morning dawned, and the return of the light permitted the people to quit the spot on which they had been providentially saved, a most affecting scene ensued.

“You might have seen many unaccustomed to pray, some prostrate, some on their knees adoring their Maker. Others there were running into one another's arms, rejoicing in their existence. An air of cheerfulness and brotherly love animated every countenance.

“In a public calamity, in which the Turk, the Jew, the Christian, the Idolator, were indiscriminate victims, or objects of the care of an impartial Providence, every one for a time forgot his religious animosities, and what was a still more universal feeling in that joyful moment, every one looked upon the heaviest losses with the greatest indifference. But as the sun's rays increased, they were gradually reminded of the natural wants of shelter and of food, and became at length alive to the full extent of the dreary prospect before them, for a greater mass of human misery has not been often produced by any of the awful convulsions of nature. A month has now elapsed, and the shocks continue to be felt and to strike terror into every breast, night and day. The fear that they may not cease before the rainy season commences, has induced those whose business cannot allow of their quitting the ruins of their towns, instead of rebuilding their houses, to construct temporary hovels of wood without the walls, and many families who tho' themselves, before the calamity, straitly lodged in a dozen of apartments, now exult in the prospect of passing the winter in a single room 20 feet square.

“The spacious mansion that has been the residence of the British Consuls at Aleppo for 230 years is completely ruined. The houses of all the other public agents and private individuals at Aleppo have been likewise entirely ruined. At Aleppo the Jews suffered the most on account of their quarter being badly built with narrow lanes. Out of a population of less than 3000 souls, 600 lives were lost. Of the Europeans, only one person of note, Signor Esdra di Piccioto, Austrian Consul General, and 10 or 12 women and children perished, but the greater part are now suffering from opthalmia and dysenteries occasioned by their being exposed to the excessive heats of the day and the cold dews of the night. When it is considered, two-thirds of the families in Aleppo have neither the means of making a long journey, to remove to a town, out of the effect of the earthquake, nor of building a shed to keep off the rain, it is impossible to conceive all the misery to which they are doomed the coming winter, or ever to find more deserving objects of the compassion and charity of the opulent, whom it has pleased God to place in happier regions of the globe.

“Here planks and fuel are cheap, and the people have the resource of tiles, which they were taught to make by the crusades in their long residence at Antioch; but in Aleppo, where wood is very dear they have no contrivance to keep the rain out but freestone walls and flat roofs, made of a very expensive cement.”

“*Near the ruins of Antioch, Sept.* 20, 1822.—I am sorry to say that shocks of the earthquake continue to be felt to this day, the 38th after the principal shock, and no change has taken place in the state of desolation which that dread catastrophe has produced.”

“*October* 18, 1822.—Till the 9th inst. slight shocks of earthquakes continued to be felt; since that day they have entirely ceased, but confidence in a continuance of safety from that dreadful calamity is not restored, and although the rains and cold weather render our sheds very inconvenient habitations, nobody is yet inclined to sleep under a roof supported by walls.”

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Selected from the Chronicle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 20.

BANK LOANS.—The following Message of the Governor was read, and its consideration, on motion of Mr. Holgate, postponed for the present:

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen—Among the other bills presented on the 14th of this month for my approbation and signature, is one entitled “An act directing the payment of certain debts therein specified.”

Whatever difference of opinion may have taken place between the Governor and the Legislature as to certain facts set forth in the preamble, and however much they may have disagreed in their construction of the constitution and the laws relating to the transactions to which it alludes, it was not expected that this difference of opinion would have been introduced into a bill for any purpose, and much less for a purpose, which by its peculiar phraseology it is apparently calculated to effect. Forcibly impressed with a sense of the unpleasant and evil consequences resulting from a want of mutual respect in the intercourse between the different branches of government, I have scrupulously avoided interfering with the rights and privileges of the legislature; and therefore expected in return that my conduct, whilst governed by the constitution and sanctioned by the provisions of law, would not have drawn forth such animadversion as is expressed in the preamble. The facts it assumes, although they warrant a construction different from that entertained by the Legislature, are represented in a manner so much at variance with common courtesy, and the general principles and rules of legislation, that I feel myself constrained, in support of the independence of the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, to enter my solemn protest against it. In times of high party excitement the only safeguard to a Governor is a strict adherence to the constitution and the laws, the former I have sworn to support, and the latter to execute with fidelity, and under this solemn injunction I shall continue to execute the important trust, uninfluenced by any other considerations than those which arise from an imperious sense of duty, and an anxious desire to maintain the rights and promote the interest of our fellow citizens.

For these and the following reasons I cannot approve of this bill, and have directed the Secretary of the commonwealth to return it to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections:—

1st. I cannot approve this bill, because it tends to sanction an infringement of that part of the constitution which enjoins “that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law,”—and justifies an illegal mode of paying loans and drawing money from the Treasury on the ground of an alleged practice, which practice, if it did exist, was applicable only to the case of loans paid under circumstances different from those embraced in the present bill. But though a case may have occurred in the time of a former Governor, of the payment of a loan made even under the same circumstances (of which, however, I have not been able to discover any evidence of analogy,) it would not be binding on his successor, if by so doing its adoption would involve a palpable breach of the constitution.—On the contrary, should I give my approbation to this bill in its present shape, it would have the effect, as far as executive assent goes to produce it, of clothing an alleged practice, unsanctioned by the constitution, with the authority of law, in opposition to the plainest principles of that instrument, and establish thereby a precedent dangerous in its consequences, and liable to be abused by a designing Governor and a subservient Legislature.

2d. I cannot approve this bill, because the preamble contains an allegation which charges the Executive with impairing the faith of the Commonwealth, by a neglect to pay the loans to which it refers, although it clearly appears from the different laws and circumstances connected with the transaction, that he was restricted from exercising such authority, not only by the act of April 1821, but by the proceedings and acts of the Legislature at the last session which provided for the continuance of the five per cent loans and the discharge of those bearing an interest of six per cent by a new arrangement. To the correspondence between the officers of the banks, from which these loans were obtained, and the State Treasurer, I appeal with confidence for the truth of the assertion that these institutions were so fully satisfied with the faith of the Commonwealth, as already pledged in existing laws, that payment of the principal was neither demanded nor expected, and that it was the interest only they asked for, or expected to receive, until payment of interest was refused, and the Cashier of the Pennsylvania bank directed to call on the Governor for the reimbursement of the principal. By the act of 2d April 1822, authorizing the State Treasurer and Auditor General to negotiate a loan of $400,000, the application of the money, to the reimbursement of the six per cent loans, was vested in these officers beyond the control of the Executive, and if they failed in obtaining the loan by a departure from the manner directed by the act, they alone are responsible for the consequences, and not the Governor to whom the agency had been assigned.

3. I cannot approve this bill in its present form, inasmuch as if the situation of the treasury admits of payment of any money borrowed of banks, it is evidently against the interest of the State to discharge loans bearing only an interest of five per cent per annum, the payment of which is not demandable, and has not been required, while the state is indebted to banks for loans bearing an interest at six per cent.

4. I cannot approve this bill, because it proposes to withdraw from the treasury, before any plan has been devised or suggested for supplying the deficiency it must necessarily occasion, the means now on hand, to discharge bank loans for which the state is not called upon for payment, while appropriations to turnpike roads and other public improvements remain unpaid to an amount greatly exceeding the sum now in the treasury, or which may be paid in during the current year; for it is evident from the spirit and activity with which it is expected public improvements will be carried on during the ensuing season, that actual demands on the treasury will take place to an extent that must produce a deficit and impair the credit of the state, unless provision be made by the Legislature for replacing the money thus withdrawn.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

February 15, 1823.

Friday, Feb. 21.

Mr. Holgate called up for consideration the objections of the Governor to the bill, An act directing the payment of certain debts therein specified.—

The question on the reconsideration of the bill, was determined in the affirmative. The question then being,—shall this bill pass?

Mr. Holgate observed, that whatever opinions might have been entertained with regard to the preamble to this bill, or whatever might be the opinion about the power vested in the Governor to pay these loans, it could not be doubted that it was now their bounden duty to pass the bill. The preamble was altogether out of the question: the sole question was, shall the credit of the State be preserved or not? The bank of Pennsylvania had demanded the amount due to it: money was also due to the Philadelphia bank: and the terms on which the loans were obtained had not been complied with by the State. Unless this bill passed, they at least risked the credit of the State: for it was not to be expected that the difference between the Governor and State Treasurer, as to the power of payment, would be reconciled, and no bill for the same purpose could be introduced at the present session, if this should be negatived.

Mr. J. Cochran said, that he had before voted against the bill on account of the preamble; and was that again under consideration he would give the same vote. He regretted that the preamble had ever been placed before the bill. But the faith of the State was at stake, and however objectionable he might consider the preamble, he was constrained to vote for the bill in order to prevent a violation of the plighted faith of the State. He should vote for the bill, but not for the preamble.

Mr. Todd would state one fact: The commonwealth was paying 6 per cent. for $150,000, and unless the bill passed they would be obliged to continue paying it; and this at a time when they had the money to discharge it lying dead in the treasury.—The preamble made no part of the bill, and why it should have been considered so exceptionable he could only account for, from the inflammatory speeches on the occasion. It threw no censure upon the Governor: if he was right on the constitutional point, the preamble would do honor to him. But the question now before them involved no contest about the contents of the preamble—and take that preamble paragraph by paragraph, and nothing exceptionable in it could be pointed out, although he would rather it had not been introduced—the contest was, whether they should fulfil their engagements, or ruin the credit of the State by refusing to do it. By paying off these loans, for which they had to pay 6 per cent. better terms could be obtained for at least $100,000, as the Philadelphia bank was obliged to lend that amount at 5 per cent.

Mr. Gillaspy inquired whether the gentleman knew, that the Philadelphia bank charged 6 per cent upon 5 per cent loans, since they were due?

Mr. Todd said, he had his information from a director of that bank, that 6 per cent was charged, &c.

Mr. Emlen observed, that it had been asserted that it was necessary to pass this particular bill in order to preserve the faith of the state; when every member of the house knew, that, on the rejection of this bill, another could be introduced, passed, and approved by the Governor, in a very short time. But the most singular reason for the passage of the bill had been assigned by the gentleman from Crawford (Mr. Cochran:) that they were not now about giving a vote on the preamble. In fact the question on the preamble was put more strongly before them, than it had been when the former vote was taken upon it. The preamble and bill had been sent to the Governor, to whom it constitutionally appertained to sanction or reject all bills passed by them, and he had returned this on full reflection, with objections, to the preamble as wanting in courtesy, and to the bill for substantial reasons assigned. Here they were about to pass a preamble sanctioning the future practice of drawing money from the treasury in direct opposition to a provision of the constitution: they were called upon to pass a bill by two thirds, contrary to the opinion of the Governor, and pronouncing his conduct wrong in not drawing money from the treasury without the authority of law. Any gentleman who before had a doubt upon this subject, must now have it confirmed.

Mr. Powel said that some of the reasons of the Governor were extraordinary: he objected to the preamble, and then assigned reasons for not signing the bill whether the preamble was to it or not. He called upon the gentlemen opposed to the bill to show what business the Governor had with the preamble.

Mr. J. Cochran remarked, that on the rejection of this bill, another of the same nature could not be introduced at this session.

Mr. Lehman observed, that the rule making that direction might be rescinded, or the bill might be altered so as to direct payment to be made by the State Treasurer. As to what had fallen from the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Powel) that the Governor's objections were unwarrantable, he, Mr. L. was at a loss to know on what ground the gentleman was warranted in making the observation. The Governor had been called upon to sign this bill, and the constitution says, if he does not approve of the bill he shall return it with his objections. Now it had been returned with his objections, and he, Mr. L. could descern nothing unwarrantable in the proceeding. The Governor had only fulfilled his duty. I would, in them Mr. L. said, be magnanimous to retrace their steps.

Mr. Sterigere said, at the former stage of this business he had voted against the preamble, because he was unwilling to put it to the Governor to sign that which he, Mr. S. would not have signed, if placed in the like circumstances. As however, the bill could not again go to the Governor for his signature, he should vote for it.

Mr. Powel, in reply to Mr. Lehman, observed that he considered the Governor unwarrantable in taking notice of the preamble, and in assuming to control the treasury.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative. yeas 65—nays 24—[a constitutional majority.]

The bill was sent to the Senate, and there also passed by a constitutional majority, and was returned to the House.

Congress.

Extracts from Mr. Colden's speech, in the House of Representatives, on the bill to provide for the occupation of Columbia River.

Sir, I do verily believe, that, in twenty years, and if not in twenty, in fifty years, a person setting out from London to go to India, will find New York, Albany and Sandusky, post towns on his route. By pursuing, continually, nearly a west course, he will cross the Atlantic, reach Albany—follow the New-York canal—embark on Lake Erie—pass through the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, over which he will traverse a turnpike of only seventy five miles, which will bring him to the waters of the Columbia; upon these he will reach the Pacific, and from thence, he will cross a ferry to the Asiatic continent, a ferry some two or three thousand miles, I admit but one which, in reference to steam boat navigation, for which these seas are peculiarly adapted would be no more than so many hundred miles would have been some few years since. By pursuing this course, the traveller will have but 120 degrees of longitude to traverse. Whereas, if he proceeded east from London, he could not reach the eastern coast of Asia, without traversing 240 degrees of longitude; and, if he pursued the usual route, by doubling either of the Capes, to the difference of longitude must be added the degree of latitude, he must necessarily twice pass over. Is it not reasonable then to suppose, that, at some period, not very remote, the eastern trade may be pursued in the course I have designated? And will not the measure which is contemplated by the bill, accelerate the arrival of that period? Sir, I am aware that, by many, these will be considered as extravagant and visionary ideas. But, let me ask, are they more extravagant than it would have been, only ten years ago, to have predicted that the waters of the great lakes would be emptied into the Atlantic, at New York: that the course of the Hudson would be turned, and part of her waters sent to seek the ocean through the Gulf of St. Lawrence: that, by artificial means, this great continent would be divided into islands, the borders of which are more extensive than all the shores of Europe, and these islands infinitely better adapted to navigation and commerce than if they were surrounded by oceans?

Extract from the speech of Mr. Tracy on the same bill.

It had been his good fortune, Mr. Tracy observed, to have become acquainted, within the last two or three years, with several gentlemen of much intelligence and candor, who had been at the mouth of Columbia River, some of whom had resided there for a considerable time. It was to conversations which he had at different times with these gentlemen, that he was indebted for the information which he should now afford respecting this place and the circumjacent country—it was information upon which he was sure the house might implicitly rely, notwithstanding it will go so far as to dissipate the pleasing illusions which have been indulged of the beauty and fertility of this land of promise—it will indeed change an imaginary Eden and a fancied metropolis into a rude and unhospitable wilderness, and an inaccessible and dangerous coast; but, disagreeable as this transformation may be, it was one which must be produced by the facts he should disclose.

The coast, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Columbia, is high, rugged, and, to use the technical phrase of sailors, iron bound. The entrance into the river, or rather into the estuary into which the river disembogues, is difficult and dangerous, owing to the bars or shoals, which stretch out from Capes Disappointment and Adams, the two points which form the bay. These shoals approximate so much as to leave the channel between them too narrow to allow vessels to beat through with safety. It is only, therefore, with a fair and free wind that a ship can enter; for, without a leading wind, the strong tides which set here, at the rate of five or six miles an hour, would strand her on one or the other of the capes, as the tide should happen to be either at flood or ebb. The anchorage within is tolerably good, except that the great action of the tides is calculated to make the anchors foul and render much labor necessary to keep the vessel at her moorings. But, as the winds which prevail on the coast are principally from the west, the difficulty in going out is much greater than that of entering. Vessels in the harbor would often be detained for weeks before an opportunity would present for putting to sea. Upon the whole, the harbor must be considered, at all seasons, bad, and, during the winter months, almost, if not altogether, impracticable. The climate, instead of being as I here have heard it described, bland and salubrious, is bleak and inhospitable. It is true, that deep snows or severe frosts are seldom known, during four or five months of the year, but the vapor arising from the Ocean, which driven by the constantly prevailing west winds on the high mountains, is condensed by the cold, and descends in drenching rains almost unremittingly. A dry day at this season is a luxury rarely enjoyed, and the cheering ray of a sun-beam scarcely ever experienced. As you ascend the river the period of the rainy season diminishes, and, at the first spurs of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 400 or 500 miles, it is almost unknown. But the climate owing to this excess of humidity at one season and the feeble influence of the sun in the other is believed, from experiments which have been made, to be incapable of nourishing many of the valuable products which are cultivated with success in the corresponding latitudes of the Atlantic. The attempts which were made to cultivate maize wholly failed; and, altho' turnips cabbages, and some other culinary vegetables have succeeded, the prospects for wheat rye, oats, &c. are miserable indeed. The face of the country for some distance from the ocean, although presenting a strong and deep soil, is rugged, broken, and covered with impenetrable forests of hemlock, spruce and white cedar, of prodigious size, and affording the most discourageing prospect to the settlers. The country generally continues of this character until you reach the Wallamut river which enters the Columbia about 100 miles from the sea. In this distance there are occasionally some small tracts of alluvial land which, being level and less burthened with timber, might be more easily fitted for cultivation than the broken uplands; but even those are often subjected to inundation in summer, when a dissolution of the mountain snows swell the river. It is true, spots might be found above the reach of high water, but they are too insignificant in extent to be considered in relation to this object of forming a compact and important settlement. There are places along the Columbia where a few families might sit down together, but they are not numerous, nor is there any spot sufficiently large for a considerable population throughout the whole timbered country, which extends a distance of about 200 miles from the sea. Between this point and the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, forest trees totally disappear, and nothing larger than the common willow is to be seen.—This whole intervening tract is one of gravel and sand, with just soil enough to sustain a scanty covering of grass. On the Wallamut a tract of country of moderate extent is found, which affords some advantages of soil and climate superior to those which have been just mentioned, and it is here, and here only, that the least prospects for an agricultural settlement can be found.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the stortest notice.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh, Feb 21—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28— mo.

LOST,

In this city, about the 1st of January,

A Pair of Spectacles,

With silver frame and white glasses. A reasonable reward will be paid for their delivery at this office.

Feb 28 tf

EDUCATION.

N. Ruggles Smith,
AND
Richard E. Stoxe,

CONTEMPLATE opening a SCHOOL, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the month of April next, for the education of young gentlemen and ladies. Every exertion will be made to render this an institution worthy of public patronage. A department embracing the Latin and Greek languages, will be connected with the school. Mr. N Ruggles Smith will be the Principal of this seminary; and reference may be had to James B. Oliver, of this City, for information respecting his experience and success as a teacher.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1823—t1Ap.

For Rent,

That convenient Dwelling House,

at the corner of Third and Market Streets, with Smoke House, Wash House, &c. Possession can be given immediately.

Harmar Denny.

February 7 —tf.

Notice to my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said court have appointed the twelfth day of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend and show cause if any you have why, I should not be discharged.

James Montgomery,
Laborer, St. Clair township.

Feb. 28—3t

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1823.

Mr. Knight's Report.—An able Report has been made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Knight, on a "communication from the Legislature of Maryland, accompanied by the joint report of the commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, on the subject of improving the navigation of the river Potomac." Mr. Knight goes very fully into the question, by discussing, at great length, the benefits of canal navigation. His report occupies 7 newspaper columns. It appears from his statements, that the Potomac company was incorporated by Virginia and Maryland, and commenced operations as early as 1784, and has, in endeavoring to improve the channel of the Potomac, expended 729,387 dollars, and received 216,249 dollars in tolls—leaving the company about half a million out of pocket.—It now appears from the report of the commissioners, that all this exertion and expense is to no purpose; and that the plan must be entirely abandoned, and an entire canal constructed, independent of the river, except only for occasional supplies of water. This canal, from Cumberland to tide water, Virginia and Maryland are about to construct. The distance is 180 miles, and they estimate the expense at $1,578,954. Pennsylvania is deeply interested in this canal. The Potomac drains one half of Adams county, by the Monocacy; nearly the whole of Franklin, by the Antietam and Conococheque; one third of Bedford, by the Conolloway, Sideling Hill, Fifteen Mile, Flint-stone and Wills' creeks; and part of Somerset, by the latter. This state will not, however, aid directly in that canal, while others, within its limits, of more immediate interest, are wanting, and to which other states will not contribute.

The report states "Great, however, as certainly will be the advantages to our state from the proposed canal, even if unconnected with any extending to the east or west; it is equally certain that those advantages would be insignificant when compared with those which would result from *a water communication of the Potomac with the Ohio*." To show that this communication is practicable, the following quotation is made from the report of the Virginia and Maryland commissioners, who examined the high grounds which separate these waters:

"Deep creek is a western stream falling into the Youghiogeny, which forms in these glades, and is situated at that point from which the commissioners commenced their measurement, within two hundred and four feet of the summit of the dividing ridge, and can be brought by a cut within two miles of a branch of Savage River, called Crab Tree run, at the junction of its branches at Swan's old mill on this side of the mountains. Deep creek is a copious stream, with banks nearly perpendicular, running thro' soft earth of the glades, and was in the season when they examined it, (supposed to be the driest which has occurred within the memory of most men living,) from three to four feet deep, and from nine to twelve feet wide, with a current of one and a half miles to the hour. There is a narrow pass in the ridge of the glades through which Deep creek makes its way, where, by erecting a dam fifteen or twenty feet high, and not more than forty or fifty yards long, these meadows may be inundated, and an immense pond may be formed equal at least to three or four miles in length, and half a mile in breadth.—This reservoir it is believed would furnish sufficient water for locks, and a canal if carried thro' the dividing ridge by a tunnel two miles long, to descend and ascend both sides of the mountain, to the Monongahela on the west, and the Savage river on the east, especially when recruited as you descend by Big Youghiogeny on the west side, and by Crab-Tree run on the east side respectively. The fact was not ascertained, but from the position of the sources of Little Youghiogheny, it is believed they might easily be conveyed into the same reservoir."

Such is the valuable information which the commissioners have laid before the public, in respect to the supply of water at that elevated point. Of the scenery, they give the following picture:

"These glades, and this slowly gliding stream were to us surprising objects, elevated as they are, and situated among the spurs or latteral ribs of the Little Back Bone Mountains, which have but a small rise above these natural meadows, and exhibited to the eye fatigued with the severity and rudeness of the face of nature, in the tedious ascent to their elevated plains, an appearance no less delightful than unexpected, of an open level country, clothed with flowers and rich verdure intersected with gently rising hillocks, crowned with trees, not thick or impervious to the sight, nor continued along the combs of these low hills, but detached in clumps, presenting the pleasing delusion of an improved and ornamented country."

The length of the route of the proposed canal along the Savage and Youghiogeny, from the Potomac to the Monongahela, is about 120 miles. There would be about 2000 feet of lockage, which would cost above $1.000.000. The tunnel to pass the mountain, would be 2 miles in length, and would cost $300,000. The whole cost of the 120 miles is estimated at $2,324,518.

To show the advantages of the canal, the committee review the progress of the carrying trade across our mountains from its commencement on pack-horses, by devious paths, when articles of the first necessity only were transported, to the present time, when by several turnpike roads and the use of wagons, it has increased so that the price of carriage paid at Pittsburgh alone has amounted to one million of dollars in a single year. If the canal were made, the committee are of opinion that the quantity of commodities exchanged between the eastern and western parts of country would be so great as to be of immense advantage to the country, and to render the stock of the canal profitable. They remark:

"Amongst those articles which would find their way to great distances on a canal, and which can be carried but a short distance, may be enumerated stone coal, charcoal, lime, plaster, lumber, marble, slate, [illegible] corn, oats, barley, salt beef, pork, &c. These articles, and many more might be enumerated, which do not now compose items in the transportation out of, and across the mountains, would be no small part of the trade upon the canal—Immense indeed, would be the effect on those bulky and heavy articles which now barely afford to be carried over the mountains—and in consequence keep the western country impoverished in her domestic manufactures, and paralized in all her energies. Amongst these will be found flour, cloth, flax, hemp, tobacco, bacon, lard, tallow, ginseng, fruit, beeswax, pearl ashes, salt petre, fish, fish oil, cotton, iron, castings, window and other glass, paper, linen, spun yarn, cordage, leather, &c. the productions of our own country."

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the Report:

In the advantages of the immense trade across the mountains the Atlantic cities share reciprocally with the western country itself. The advantages are mutual. The wealthier the west becomes, the greater the advantage to those cities, and the more to be desired by them would be the trade with that country. Philadelphia is deeply, nay, vitally interested in the completion of some better channel of communication with the west—and it must be by this, unless one equally good can be had on the waters of the Susquehanna, that she must hereafter, one day, compete for the western trade.

If Philadelphia cannot do this through some such channel, by some means or other, she must ere long lose forever the immense trade of the growing population west of the mountains, the consequences of which she will not be slow to appreciate. When already New-York has constructed a canal to the lakes, and Ohio has determined to meet her quite north of our state, thus securing, unless counteracting measure be adopted, the trade of the western country to New-York. Will it be said that Pennsylvania will refuse to make an effort calculated to secure to our metropolis her full share of this trade; we trust not. With all due deference, we hazard the opinion, that one at least of three things must absolutely be done, as soon as our finances admit. Either, 1st, we must make, or assist to make, the communication contemplated, between the Potomac and the Monongahela; or, 2d, a water communication from Philadelphia, by means of the waters of the Susquehanna and Ohio; or, 3d a free road from that city, over the mountains, to the navigable waters of the west.

In favor of a free road it may be urged, that it must cheapen land transportation; that it will afford a sure communication at all seasons unobstructed by ice, by freshets, by breaking of locks and dams, or by other accidents incident to water conveyance; that goods will be delivered within a certain time, a consideration of much moment in commercial affairs: Lastly, that a free road can be created in a short period and at less expense to the commonwealth than any other channel of communication. Still, however, it must be apparent, that the advantages urged in favor of canal communication must predominate.

By the Chesapeake and Delaware, and Potomac canal, &c. as contemplated Philadelphia is about 270 miles nearer to Pittsburgh than New York is by her canal. Hence when we take into view that the New York canal must remain much longer frozen than those in contemplation, and that a boisterous lake navigation must be encountered—it will appear fair to conclude, that a cargo would reach a point on lake Erie, from Philadelphia, on better terms than from New York.

To examine this matter still further—we will take a retrospect of our probable relative situation at no very distant day hence, supposing that in the mean time no effort shall have been made to obtain the best practicable communication between Philadelphia and the western country, we shall then find our northern neighbor enjoying the fruits of the grand canal, drawn from the northwestern parts of our own state, and from Ohio and even Kentucky. We shall find those on the south navigating a canal from the tides to Cumberland, within about six miles of our own territory, and thence by a good road to the Ohio, dividing the spoil with New York.—The only trade which Philadelphia would then enjoy (in that direction) would be confined to so much of Pennsylvania, east of the mountains only, whose interests would not lead them elsewhere—unless indeed, she would purchase a wider circle by foregoing a portion of her profits! In either case she would be impoverished to a certain dgree, and her increase in wealth and population prematurely checked.—The revenue of the commonwealth arising from known sources there, would also dwindle—Pittsburgh would not recover the blow which she has already received; instead of finding her position to occupy as formerly, the centre of the western trade, she would find herself nearer the meeting point of two rival trades.

Suppose now, that we could cut the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. The consequence would then be, 1st, that the Susquehanna trade would have a choice of markets between Philadelphia and Baltimore: and 2d, Philadelphia and Baltimore would divide with our southern neighbors, by the Potomac canal, that portion of the western trade which New York had not engrossed.—Hence the Chesapeake and Delaware canal should, if other motives were wanting, be a consequence of the Potomac canal.—Still, however, New York has the most of the western trade, and Philadelphia is only sharing of a sub-division.

Admit, now, the grand blow is stricken, and the mountains virtually severed, by the construction of the proposed canal uniting the Potomac with the Ohio. What are the important consequences? Why, instead of sharing of a sub-division, our metropolis will share of the whole of that trade in the same proportion that she before shared of the smaller part. The influences of trade are fixed by as invariable laws as are those of attraction and repulsion amongst systems of natural bodies. With these last, the force is greater in a known ratio as the body is nearer. Even so it is with trade, whose interest or profit acts in this case as attraction in the other, and each by fixed laws.—Hence it is as plain as any demonstration in Euclid, that the completion of the contemplated improvements would include within this attractive circle, trade otherwise destined to move in a far different channel.

Such, then, being the important consequences to Philadelphia, and therefore to the state revenue there arising: we next inquire: what would be the effects upon our western city, Pittsburgh? The answer is equally obvious. Wealth and emulation would be the order of the day. Her manufactories, so important to herself and to the western country generally, and as a furtherance for the real independence of the nation would revive as by magic. The canal terminating there, she would find herself in the focus of the canal seeking trade of all that widely extended country. Depression would give place to the cheering influences ever attendant on a revival of trade, and a new momentum would be given to the industry and skill of the whole community. Foreign fabrics would almost entirely give place to [illegible] [illegible] would [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] domestic cities.

In every view of the subject therefore, whether we regard it as a means of revenue to the state or as a means of increasing the wealth of our citizens both in the east and in the west; or whether we consider it in a more enlarged and national point of view, as bringing more nearly together the distant parts of our widely extended republic and uniting them in one common interest, (the strongest of all terrestrial ties,) by virtually removing from between them those immense natural barriers, which some observers considered well calculated to be "the dividing limits of two governments," still, a canal communication between the tides of the Atlantic ocean, and the rich and fertile valley of the Mississippi, is one of the most important objects of interior communication that can present itself.

In conclusion the committee will state their conviction, that a few thousand dollars could not be better expended than in the examination of our rivers, and those distinct natural lines which appear calculated to elicit notice, in consequence of the probability of uniting by them the waters of the west with those of the east, that this should be viewed as the necessary preparatory step. The legislature would then have before it reports made from time to time of the plans and estimates, whereby the relative advantages of the respectively proposed improvements could be judged, and the business gone into understandingly and systematically; and when ever the means of the state would justify an appropriation for the execution of any one or more of them, it could be made without a risk of being thrown away upon improper and unprofitable objects or even of misapplication to proper objects.—These remarks we ask to be considered as applying to internal improvements generally.

With regard to the proposed communication which is more particularly the subject before them the committee are of opinion that the examination should not be confined to the precise point of crossing the mountain mentioned and examined by the Virginia and Maryland commissioners. There is so near an approximation of the Little Youghiogeny and Wills' creek in Somerset county, as to justify a view of that point also. It has indeed been said that a connexion of the eastern and western waters is easier at this than at the other point.—If this should be found on examination to be the fact, it would have two important advantages over the former: 1st. It would be about fifteen miles shorter than the other route; 2d. It would pass a much greater distance through this state, and terminating on the Potomac at Cumberland.

In accordance with the foregoing sentiments, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the taking of the necessary surveys and levels between the rivers Potomac and Monongahela, by the route of the waters of the Youghiogeny on the west, and by the Savage river or by Wills' creek on the east, in order to ascertain the practicability and expense of connecting the two first mentioned rivers by a water communication.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday February 24, 1823.

The bills—1. An act to annul the marriage contract of Francis D Cummins and Esther his wife—2. An act authorizing the commissioners of the state penitentiary erecting near Pittsburgh, to alter a part of the plan of the same—were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Taylor called for a second reading of the resolution relative to a final adjournment.

Mr Stevenson moved to postpone the question on going into the consideration of the resolution: which was agreed to

The yeas and nays were then called upon the question of proceeding to the second reading and consideration of the resolution, and determined in the affirmative 60 to 29.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the resolution by striking out the 4th [March] and inserting 18th.

Mr. Beaumont moved a division of the question to end with striking out.

Mr. Todd asked the gentleman who moved the consideration of this resolution, how many bills had been reported and not printed—how many orders had been passed over, &c.

Mr. Taylor said he called up the resolution, because it appeared trifling to have such a resolution on the journal without acting on it.—The number of bills was no criterion from which to judge of the time of adjournment, &c. It was all along understood, that there would be a short session.

Mr. Emlen argued, that until the time of adjournment was fixed, members would not turn their attention seriously to business, and they might as well fix the time now as three weeks hence. They were as well prepared now as they would be then, for business was every day accumulating; and if they regulated the adjournment by the quantity of business, six months after this they would find as much business on their hands as there was now.

Mr. Holgate said the gentleman (Mr Emlen) had thrown a reflection on the House, by intimating that they would not attend to business until the time of adjournment was fixed—it was saying in effect that they sat here for the sake of $3 a day. It took, Mr. H. said, a month to prepare the business, and the committees and the House had been laboriously engaged throughout the session. What tho' much of the business was of a private nature; it was important to their constituents that it should be attended to. But there were many public bills on their files, of great moment, on which they ought to act: if they had not disposed of them, it might be the better, for business that was done in a hurry was generally not well done.

Mr. Todd moved a postponement of the question of striking out, together with the amendment and resolution, for the present: which was agreed to—and the question of adjournment stands as it was at the beginning.

A great number of motions were made about afternoon and evening sessions, and much conversation upon them, and at length it was determined to sit every afternoon of the week, Saturday excepted.

Tuesday, February 25.

The bill, A supplement to the act regulating banks (rechartering twenty-one of the banks of 1814,) was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Gilmore in the chair.

Mr Emlen in obedience to the direction of the committee on banks, moved to insert in the first section "The Farmers' Bank of Reading"—which was agreed to.

Mr. Clarke moved to strike out—Carlisle bank, bank of Delaware county, Farmers' bank of Bucks county, bank of Gettysburgh, Northampton bank. Westmoreland bank—previous to offering which he made some remarks, calculated to show that the number of banks proposed to be re-incorporated was too great, and that the safety of the other banks included in the bill, depended upon the rejection of these.

Mr. Forward followed, and spoke to the same purport.

Mr. Todd delivered his reasons for being opposed to the striking out of these banks, and in favor of rechartering the banks in the bill; but as to whether this was the proper time or not, to recharter, he reserved his opinion till the proper time for examining that point.

Mr. Gardner was also opposed to the striking out of these banks, and maintained his opinion in a speech of considerable length.

Mr. Seltzer spoke in support of the motion of Mr. Clarke—and was for going farther in striking out.

Mr. Oliver made inquiry as to the number of petitioners in favor, and the remonstrators against the Carlisle bank—Mr. Gorgas made some remarks, which the reporter could not hear.

Mr. Wadsworth made some remarks upon the motion, and bore testimony to the good effects of that bank, and the favorable opinions of the citizens of Perry and Cumberland with respect to the manner in which it had been conducted.

Mr. Clark replied.

The question was then taken upon striking out the Carlisle bank—and determined in the negative

The committee rose, and had leave to sit again to-morrow.

Wednesday, February 26

Reports. Mr. Wise. An act for the protection of incorporated banks, and the punishment of illegal banking

Mr Gilmore, An act for the relief of Lydia Lorain and her children.

Mr. Todd, An act relating to Auctioneers of the city of Pittsburgh.

Also Supplement to the act entitled, An act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise

Mr Sutherland, An act supplementary to the act to alter and amend the fee bill

Mr. Gilmore, An act to annex part of Armstrong county to the county of Butler.

EARTHQUAKE AT GRENADA.

The sloop Paulina Julia, Capt. D. A Tooker, has arrived at New-York, in 29 days from St John's, (Spanish Maine) By Mr Cooke one of the passengers, we learn, says the Commercial Advertiser, that on Sunday the 1st of December, the city of Grenada was visited by a tremendous earthquake, which cracked most of the walls of the houses, and overthrew some of the stone crosses before the Churches Most of the tiles were shattered and stripped from the roofs of the houses. Its effects were felt eight leagues distant. Two or three shocks were felt every day for a week, but the first was the heaviest, and commenced at day-light. Our informant states that he was up, and went to the front door, where he observed the church which was opposite, filled with persons at mass. In a few moments they were all in the street on their knees, and the house suddenly began to move, and the walls to crack. He called a fellow lodger, (a Mr. Nixon) who was asleep, and both rushed into the street, as quickly as possible.—The ground under them moved so much like the heaving billows of the ocean, that they became extremely dizzy. In the afternoon a procession was formed, and an effigy or image, as large as life, intended to represent our Saviour, was carried through the streets—the multitude chanting a hymn which had a very solemn effect. The next day they formed another procession, and carried an image of the Holy Virgin, decorated in a splendid manner. The tradition among the deluded people was, that this image was found in a box which spontaneously floated up the river against the current. This was spoken of as a fact, with the utmost gravity and solemnity. For a week following the inhabitants slept out of town, fearing a return of shocks still more violent, which would bury them beneath the ruins of the city.

On the Sunday following, (Dec. 8,) the celebration of their independence commenced—it being also the commencement of some religious holydays. Their joy was demonstrated by bull-fights, fire-works, &c. continued for eight days. The 12th was celebrated with all the pomp and splendor in their power. The officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance to the government of Iturbide; there were several factions who participated in the celebrations, and among them were republicans, royalists and imperialists.

On Friday, the 20th of December, another shock of an earthquake was felt, which compelled our informant and others, to fly to the street. The mountains near the town, it was plain to be seen, had been split at the top by the violent concussion of the earth.

The Grenada here spoken of, we presume, (for the notes of our informant do not mention its geographical situation with any distinctness,) is a town of Nicaragua audience of Guatimala, North of the Isthmus of Darien, between the Carribean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It is situated about 70 miles from the latter, on lake Nicaragua, which formerly enabled it to carry on some considerable trade. John David, a Dutchman, pillaged this town in the last century, with ninety men, when opposed by at least eight hundred inhabitants. N lat. 11 deg. 30m. W. long. 87 deg. The town is well built, the houses are generally one story high, of the same size, and covered with tile roofs. No glass is used in the windows, instead whereof are circular grates of wood or iron. There are seven churches in the place. The houses in the suburbs are built in the Indian style—the corners and door posts being the only timber used in their construction. The sides and ends are composed of reeds, and the roofs covered with cocoa nut leaves; the streets are narrow. The number of inhabitants are computed at about ten thousand—most Indians—there being not more than two hundred whites in the place. The inhabitants supposed Mr. Nixon and Mr. Cook the first strangers who were ever there. The country is poor—living cheap—the people possess little principle—the lower class being mostly thieves and assassins, and the most respectable unworthy of trust. Leon, on the Pacific, has a population of forty thousand souls.

FROM HAVANA.

Extract of a letter dated Havana, Jan. 31, 1823, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Yesterday there had like to have been an unfortunate affair between the boatmen of this place, and the officers of the United States brig Spark. It appears that the Spark had given convoy to some vessels from this port, and the commander was informed that one of the schrs under her convoy was a well known pirate that had robbed several American and English vessels—she was therefore taken possession of, and sent, with the crew, to the United States, the passengers being brought back. The brig came in yesterday, and the people, when the news was spread, appeared very much vexed with the Americans, so much so that they threatened to destroy the brig. Towards evening, the officers were coming on shore, but were not permitted to land; for the boatmen on the wharf saluted them with broken bottles and stones, and had their clubs raised in case they should attempt to land. Seeing this they returned to the brig.—The schooner was owned by some Catalans, who are the cause of all the disturbances here. Last night an American (a chairmaker) was killed—I lately witnessed a sale of some goods a short distance from town, brought in by the Pirates—Gold watches sold for about $6—Pieces of muslin $1—and cochineal at $100 per seroon, &c.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE Notice, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state and the said court has appointed the fourth Monday (24th day) of March next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

James Moorhead.

Feb. 21, 1823.*

Orphans' Court Sale.

Notice.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue or outcry, on *Monday the 31st day of March next*, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a certain Messuage, or

Tract of Land,

containing fifty-three acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; adjoining lands of Bausman's heirs and others, being part of the original tract called Elliott's Delight; situate and being in St. Clair Township, in the County aforesaid, late the estate of John M'Kenzie, deceased. The sale will be held at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, and the terms made known by Jane M'Kenzie, administratrix of said estate.

By the Court,

Geo. Cochran, Clerk.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823.—6t

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1823.

Mr. Knight's Report.—An able Report has been made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Knight, on a "communication from the Legislature of Maryland, accompanied by the joint report of the commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, on the subject of improving the navigation of the river Potomac." Mr. Knight goes very fully into the question, by discussing, at great length, the benefits of canal navigation. His report occupies 7 newspaper columns. It appears from his statements, that the Potomac company was incorporated by Virginia and Maryland, and commenced operations as early as 1784, and has, in endeavoring to improve the channel of the Potomac, expended 729,387 dollars, and received 216,949 dollars in tolls—leaving the company about half a million out of pocket.—It now appears from the report of the commissioners, that all this exertion and expense is to no purpose; and that the plan must be entirely abandoned, and an entire *canal* constructed, independent of the river, except only for occasional supplies of water. This canal, from Cumberland to tide water, Virginia and Maryland are about to construct The distance is 192 miles, and they estimate the expense at $1,576,954. Pennsylvania is deeply interested in this canal. The Potomac drains one half of Adams county, by the Menocacy; nearly the whole of Franklin, by the Antietam and Connecocheaque; one third of Bedford by the Conoloway, Sideling Hill, Fifteen Mile, Flint stone and Wills' creeks; and part of Somerset, by the latter. This state will not, however, aid directly in that canal, while others, within its limits, of more immediate interest, are wanting, and to which other states will not contribute.

The report states "Great, however, as certainly will be the advantages to our state from the proposed canal, even if unconnected with any extending to the east or west; it is equally certain that those advantages would be insignificant when compared with those which would result from *a water communication of the Potomac with the Ohio*." To show that this communication is practicable, the following quotation is made from the report of the Virginia and Maryland commissioners, who examined the high grounds which separate these waters:

"Deep creek is a western stream falling into the Youghiogeny, which forms in these glades, and is situated at that point from which the commissioners commenced their measurement, with in two hundred and four feet of the summit of the dividing ridge, and can be brought by a cut within two miles of a branch of Savage River, called Crab Tree run, at the junction of its branches at Swan's old mill on this side of the mountains. Deep creek is a copious stream, with banks nearly perpendicular, running thro' soft earth of the glades, and was in the season when they examined it, (supposed to be the driest which has occurred within the memory of most men living,) from three to four feet deep, and from nine to twelve feet wide, with a current of one and a half miles to the hour. There is a narrow pass in the ridge of the glades through which Deep creek makes its way, where, by erecting a dam fifteen or twenty feet high, and not more than forty or fifty yards long, these meadows may be inundated, and an immense pond may be formed equal at least to three or four miles in length, and half a mile in breadth.—This reservoir it is believed would furnish sufficient water for locks, and a canal if carried thro' the dividing ridge by a tunnel two miles long, to descend and ascend both sides of the mountain, to the Monongahela on the west, and the Savage river on the east, especially when recruited as you descend by Big Youghiogeny on the west side, and by Crab-Tree run on the east side respectively. The fact was not ascertained, but from the position of the sources of Little Youghiogheny, it is believed they might easily be conveyed into the same reservoir."

Such is the valuable information which the commissioners have laid before the public, in respect to the supply of water at that elevated point. Of the scenery, they give the following picture:

"These glades, and this slowly gliding stream were to us surprising objects, elevated as they are, and situated among the spurs or latteral ribs of the Little Back Bone Mountains, which have but a small rise above these natural meadows, and exhibited to the eye fatigued with the severity and rudeness of the face of nature, in the tedious ascent to their elevated plains, an appearance no less delightful than unexpected, of an open level country, clothed with flowers and rich verdure intersected with gently rising hillocks, crowned with trees, not thick or impervious to the sight, nor continued along the combs of these low hills, but detached in clumps, presenting the pleasing delusion of an improved and ornamented country."

The length of the route of the proposed canal along the Savage and Youghiogeny from the Potomac to the Monongahela, is about 120 miles. There would be about 2000 feet of lockage, which would cost above $1,000,000. The tunnel to pass the mountain, would be 2 miles in length, and would cost $200,000. The whole cost of the 120 miles is estimated at $2,224,518.

To show the advantages of the canal the committee review the progress of the carrying trade across our mountains from its commencement on pack-horses, by devious paths, when articles of the first necessity only were transported, to the present time, when by several turnpike roads and the use of wagons, it has increased so that the price of carriage paid at Pittsburgh alone has amounted to one million of dollars in a single year. If the canal were made, the committee are of opinion that the quantity of commodities exchanged between the eastern and western parts of country would be so great as to be of immense advantage to the country, and to render the stock of the canal profitable. They remark:

"Amongst those articles which would find their way to great distances on a canal, and which can be carted but a short distance, may be enumerated stone coal, charcoal, lime, plaster, lumber, marble, slate, potters' earth, gypsum, bark, corn, oats, barley, salt beef, pork, cider. These articles, and many more might be enumerated, which do not now compose items in the transportation out of and across the mountains, would be no small part of the trade upon the canal.—Immense indeed, would be the effect on those bulky and heavy articles which now barely afford to be carried over the mountains—and in consequence keep the western country impoverished in her domestic manufactures, and paralised in all her energies. Amongst these will be found flour, cloth, flax, hemp, tobacco, bacon, lard, tallow, ginseng, fruit, beeswax, pearl ashes, salt petre, fish, fish oil, cotton, iron, castings, window and other glass, paper, linen, spun yarn, cordage, leather, &c. the productions of our own country."

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the Report:

In the advantages of the immense trade across the mountains the Atlantic cities share reciprocaly with the western country itself. The advantages are mutual. The wealthier the west becomes, the greater the advantage to those cities, and the more to be desired by them would be the trade with that country. Philadelphia is deeply, nay, vitally interested in the completion of some better channel of communication with the west—and it must be by this, unless one equally good can be had on the waters of the Susquehanna, that she must hereafter, one day, compete for the western trade.

If Philadelphia cannot do this through some such channel, by some means or other, she must ere long lose forever the immense trade of the growing population west of the mountains, the consequences of which she will not be slow to appreciate. When already New-York has constructed a canal to the lakes, and Ohio has determined to meet her quite north of our state, thus securing, unless counteracting measure be adopted, the trade of the western country to New-York. Will it be said that Pennsylvania will refuse to make an effort calculated to secure to our metropolis her full share of this trade; we trust not. With all due deference, we hazard the opinion, that one at least of three things must absolutely be done, as soon as our finances admit. Either, 1st, we must make, or assist to make, the communication contemplated, between the Potomac and the Monongahela; or, 2d, a water communication from Philadelphia by means of the waters of the Susquehanna and Ohio; or, 3d a free road from that city, over the mountains to the navigable waters of the west.

In favor of a free road it may be urged, that it must cheapen land transportation; that it will afford a sure communication at all seasons unobstructed by ice, by freshets, by breaking of locks and dams, or by other accidents incident to water conveyance, that goods will be delivered within a certain time, a consideration of much moment in commercial affairs: Lastly, that a free road can be created in a short period and at less expense to the commonwealth than any other channel of communication. Still, however, it must be apparent, that the advantages urged in favor of canal communication must predominate.

By the Chesapeake and Delaware, and Potomac canal, &c. as contemplated Philadelphia is about 270 miles nearer to Pittsburgh than New York is by her canal. Hence when we take into view that the New York canal must remain much longer frozen than those in contemplation, and that a boisterous lake navigation must be encountered—it will appear fair to conclude, that a cargo would reach a point on lake Erie, from Philadelphia, on better terms than from New York.

To examine this matter still further—we will take a retrospect of our probable relative situation at no very distant day hence, supposing that in the mean time no effort shall have been made to obtain the best practicable communication between Philadelphia and the western country, we shall then find our northern neighbor enjoying the fruits of the grand canal, drawn from the northwestern parts of our own state, and from Ohio and even Kentucky. We shall find those on the south navigating a canal from the tides to Cumberland, within about six miles of our own territory, and thence by a good road to the Ohio, dividing the spoil with New York.—The only trade which Philadelphia would then enjoy (in that direction) would be confined to so much of Pennsylvania, east of the mountains only, whose interests would not lead them elsewhere—unless indeed, she would purchase a wider circle by foregoing a portion of her profits! In either case she would be impoverished to a certain dgree, and her increase in wealth and population prematurely checked.—The revenue of the commonwealth arising from known sources there, would also dwindle—Pittsburgh would not recover the blow which she has already received; instead of finding her position to occupy as formerly, the centre of the western trade, she would find herself nearer the meeting point of two rival trades.

Suppose now, that we could cut the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. The consequence would then be, 1st, that the Susquehanna trade would have a choice of market between Philadelphia and Baltimore: and 2d, Philadelphia and Baltimore would divide with our southern neighbors, by the Potomac canal, that portion of the western trade which New York had not engrossed.—Hence the Chesapeake and Delaware canal should, if other motives were wanting, be a consequence of the Potomac canal.—Still, however, New York has the most of the western trade, and Philadelphia is only sharing of a sub-division.

Admit, now, the grand blow is stricken, and the mountains virtually severed, by the construction of the proposed canal uniting the Potomac with the Ohio. What are the important consequences? Why, instead of sharing of a sub-division, our metropolis will share of the whole of that trade in the same proportion that she before shared of the smaller part. The influences of trade are fixed by as invariable laws as are those of attraction and repulsion amongst systems of natural bodies. With these last, the force is greater in a known ratio as the body is nearer. Even so it is with trade, whose interest or profit acts in this case as attraction in the other, and each by fixed laws.—Hence it is as plain as any demonstration in Euclid, that the completion of the contemplated improvements would include within this attractive circle, trade otherwise destined to move in a far different channel.

Such, then, being the important consequences to Philadelphia, and therefore to the state revenue there arising: we next inquire: what would be the effects upon our western city, Pittsburgh? The answer is equally obvious. Wealth and emulation would be the order of the day. Her manufactories, so important to herself and to the western country generally, and as a furtherance for the real independence of the nation would revive as by magic The canal terminating there, she would find herself in the focus of the canal seeking trade of all that widely extended country. Depressian would give place to the cheering influences ever attendant on a revival of trade; and a new momentum would be given to the industry and skill of the whole community. Foreign fabrics would almost entirely give place to domestic—the breadstuffs of the west would rival those of the British even in the Atlantic cities.

In every view of the subject therefore, whether we regard it as a source of revenue to the state; or as a mean of increasing the wealth of our citizens both in the east and in the west; or whether we consider it in a more enlarged and national point of view, as bringing more nearly together the distant parts of our widely extended republic and uniting them in one common interest, (the stronger of all terrestrial ties,) by virtually removing from between them those immense natural barriers, which some observators considered well calculated to be "the division ary limits of two governments," still, a canal communication between the tides of the Atlantic ocean, and the rich and fertile valley of the Mississippi, is one of the most important objects of interior communication that can present itself.

In conclusion the committee will state their conviction, that a few thousand dollars could not be better expended than in the examination of our rivers, and those distinct natural lines which appear calculated to elicit notice, in consequence of the probability of uniting by them the waters of the west with those of the east, that this should be viewed as the necessary preparatory step. The legislature would then have before it reports made from time to time of the plans and estimates, whereby the relative advantages of the respectively proposed improvements could be judged, and the business gone into understandingly and systematically; and whenever the means of the state would justify an appropriation for the execution of any one or more of them, it could be made without a risk of being thrown away upon improper and unprofitable objects or even of misapplication to proper objects.—These remarks we ask to be considered as applying to internal improvements generally.

With regard to the proposed communication which is more particularly the subject before them the committee are of opinion that the examination should not be confined to the precise point of crossing the mountain mentioned and examined by the Virginia and Maryland commissioners. There is so near an approximation of the Little Youghiogeny and Wills' creek in Somerset county, as to justify a view of that point also. It has indeed been said that a connexion of the eastern and western waters is easier at this than at the other point.—If this should be found on examination to be the fact, it would have two important advantages over the former: 1st. It would be about fifteen miles shorter than the other route; 2d. It would pass a much greater distance through this state, and terminating on the Potomac at Cumberland.

In accordance with the foregoing sentiments, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the taking of the necessary surveys and levels between the rivers Potomac and Monongahela, by the route of the waters of the Youghiogeny on the west, and by the Savage river or by Wills' creek on the east, in order to ascertain the practicability and expense of connecting the two first mentioned rivers by a water communication.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday February 24, 1823.

The bills—1. An act to annul the marriage contract of Francis D Cummins and Esther his wife—2. An act authorizing the commissioners of the state penitentiary erecting near Pittsburgh, to alter a part of the plan of the same—were read a third time and passed

Mr. Taylor called for a second reading of the resolution relative to a final adjournment.

Mr Stevenson moved to postpone the question on going into the consideration of the resolution: which was agreed to

The yeas and nays were then called upon the question of proceeding to the second reading and consideration of the resolution, and determined in the affirmative 60 to 29

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the resolution by striking out the 4th [March] and inserting 18th.

Mr. Beaumont moved a division of the question to end with striking out.

Mr Todd asked the gentleman who moved the consideration of this resolution, how many bills had been reported and not printed—how many orders had been passed over, &c.

Mr. Taylor said he called up the resolution, because it appeared trifling to have such a resolution on the journal without acting on it.—The number of bills was no criterion from which to judge of the time of adjournment, &c. It was all along understood, that there would be a short session.

Mr. Emlen argued, that until the time of adjournment was fixed, members would not turn their attention seriously to business, and they might as well fix the time now as three weeks hence. They were as well prepared now as they would be then, for business was every day accumulating; and if they regulated the adjournment by the quantity of business. six months after this they would find as much business on their hands as there was now.

Mr. Holgate said the gentleman (Mr Emlen) had thrown a reflection on the House, by intimating that they would not attend to business until the time of adjournment was fixed—it was saying in effect that they sat here for the sake of $3 a day. It took, Mr. H. said, a month to prepare the business, and the committees and the House had been laboriously engaged throughout the session. What tho' much of the business was of a private nature; it was important to their constituents that it should be attended to. But there were many public bills on their files, of great moment, on which they ought to act: if they had not disposed of them, it might be the better for business that was done in a hurry was generally not well done.

Mr. Todd moved a postponement of the question of striking out, together with the amendment and resolution, for the present: which was agreed to—and the question of adjournment stands as it was at the beginning.

A great number of motions were made about afternoon and evening sessions, and much conversation upon them, and at length it was determined to sit every afternoon of the week, Saturday excepted.

Tuesday, February 25.

The bill, A supplement to the act regulating banks (rechartering twenty-one of the banks of 1814,) was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Gilmore in the chair.

Mr. Emlen in obedience to the direction of the committee on banks, moved to insert in the first section "The Farmers' Bank of Reading"—which was agreed to.

Mr. Clarke moved to strike out—Carlisle bank, bank of Delaware county, Farmers' bank of Bucks county, bank of Gettysburgh, Northampton bank, Westmoreland bank—previous to offering which he made some remarks, calculated to show that the number of banks proposed to be re-incorporated was too great, and that the safety of the other banks included in the bill, depended upon the rejection of these.

Mr. Forward followed, and spoke to the same purport.

Mr. Todd delivered his reasons for being opposed to the striking out of these banks, and in favor of rechartering the banks in the bill; but as to whether this was the proper time or not, to recharter, he reserved his opinion till the proper time for examining that point.

Mr. Gardner was also opposed to the striking out of these banks, and maintained his opinion in a speech of considerable length.

Mr. Seltzer spoke in support of the motion of Mr. Clarke—and was for going further in striking out.

Mr. Oliver made inquiry as to the number of petitioners in favor, and the remonstrators against the Carlisle bank—Mr. Gorgas made some remarks, which the reporter could not hear.

Mr. Wadsworth made some remarks upon the motion, and bore testimony to the good effects of that bank, and the favorable opinions of the citizens of Perry and Cumberland with respect to the manner in which it had been conducted.

Mr Clark replied.

The question was then taken upon striking out the Carlisle bank—and determined in the negative

The committee rose, and had leave to sit again to-morrow.

Wednesday February 26

Reports. Mr. Wise. An act for the protection of incorporated banks, and the punishment of illegal banking

Mr Gilmore. An act for the relief of Lydia Lorain and her children.

Mr. Todd. An act relating to Auctioneers of the city of Pittsburgh.

Also Supplement to the act entitled, An act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise

Mr Sutherland. An act supplementary to the act to alter and amend the fee bill

Mr. Gilmore. An act to annex part of Armstrong county to the county of Butler.

EARTHQUAKE AT GRENADA.

The sloop Paulina Julia, Capt D. A Tooker, has arrived at New-York, in 23 days from St John's, (Spanish Maine.) By Mr Cooke one of the passengers, we learn, says the Commercial Advertiser, that on Sunday the 1st of December, the city of Grenada was visited by a tremendous earthquake, which cracked most of the walls of the houses, and overthrew some of the stone crosses before the Churches Most of the tiles were shattered and stripped from the roofs of the houses. Its effects were felt eight leagues distant. Two or three shocks were felt every day for a week, but the first was the heaviest, and commenced at day-light. Our informant states that he was up, and went to the front door, where he observed the church which was opposite, filled with persons at mass. In a few moments they were all in the street on their knees, and the house suddenly began to move, and the walls to crack He called a fellow lodger, (a Mr. Nixon) who was asleep, and both rushed into the street, as quickly as possible.—The ground under them moved so much like the heaving billows of the ocean, that they became extremely dizzy. In the afternoon a procession was formed, and an effigy or image, as large as life, intended to represent our Saviour, was carried through the streets—the multitude chanting a hymn which had a very solemn effect. The next day they formed another procession, and carried an image of the Holy Virgin, decorated in a splendid manner. The tradition among the deluded people was, that this image was found in a box which spontaneously floated up the river against the current. This was spoken of as a fact, with the utmost gravity and solemnity. For a week following the inhabitants slept out of town, fearing a return of shocks still more violent, which would bury them beneath the ruins of the city.

On the Sunday following, (Dec. 8.) the celebration of their independence commenced—it being also the commencement of some religious holydays. Their joy was demonstrated by bull-fights, fire-works, &c. continued for eight days. The 12th was celebrated with all the pomp and splendor in their power. The officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance to the government of Iturbide; there were several factions who participated in the celebrations, and among them were republicans, royalists and imperialists.

On Friday, the 20th of December, another shock of an earthquake was felt, which compelled our informant and others, to fly to the street. The mountains near the town, it was plain to be seen, had been split at the top by the violent concussion of the earth.

The Grenada here spoken of, we presume, (for the notes of our informant do not mention its geographical situation with any distinctness,) is a town of Nicaragua audience of Guatimala, North of the Isthmus of Darien, between the Carribean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It is situated about 70 miles from the latter, on lake Nicaragua, which formerly enabled it to carry on some considerable trade. John David, a Dutchman, pillaged this town in the last century, with ninety men, when opposed by at least eight hundred inhabitants. N lat. 11 deg. 20m. W. long. 87 deg. The town is well built, the houses are generally one story high, of the same size, and covered with tile roofs. No glass is used in the windows, instead whereof are circular grates of wood or iron. There are seven churches in the place. The houses in the suburbs are built in the Indian style—the corners and door posts being the only timber used in their construction. The sides and ends are composed of reeds, and the roofs covered with cocoa nut leaves; the streets are narrow. The number of inhabitants are computed at about ten thousand—most Indians—there being not more than two hundred whites in the place. The inhabitants supposed Mr. Nixon and Mr. Cook the first strangers who were ever there. The country is poor—living cheap—the people possess little principle—the lower class being mostly thieves and assassins, and the most respectable unworthy of trust Leon, on the Pacific, has a population of forty thousand souls.

FROM HAVANA.

Extract of a letter dated Havana, Jan. 31, 1823, *to a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

"Yesterday there had like to have been an unfortunate affair between the boatmen of this place, and the officers of the United States brig Spark. It appears that the Spark had given convoy to some vessels from this port, and the commander was informed that one of the schrs under her convoy was a well known pirate that had robbed several American and English vessels—she was therefore taken possession of, and sent, with the crew, to the United States, the passengers being brought back. The brig came in yesterday, and the people, when the news was spread, appeared very much vexed with the Americans, so much so that they threatened to destroy the brig. Towards evening, the officers were coming on shore, but were not permitted to land; for the boatmen on the wharf saluted them with broken bottles and stones, and had their clubs raised in case they should attempt to land. Seeing this they returned to the brig.—The schooner was owned by some Catalans, who are the cause of all the disturbances here. Last night an American (a chairmaker) was killed—I lately witnessed a sale of some goods a short distance from town, brought in by the Pirates—Gold watches sold for about $6—Pieces of muslin $1—and cochineal at $100 per seroon, &c.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission, Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from }
2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE Notice, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and the said court has appointed the fourth Monday (24th day) of March next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

James Moorhead.

Feb. 21, 1823.*

Orphans' Court Sale.

Notice.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue or outcry, on *Monday the 31st day of March next*, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a certain Messuage, or

Tract of Land,

containing fifty-three acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; adjoining lands of Bausman's heirs and others, being part of the original tract called Elliott's Delight; situate and being in St. Clair Township, in the County aforesaid, late the estate of John M'Kenzie, deceased. The sale will be held at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, and the terms made known by Jane M'Kenzie, administratrix of said estate.

By the Court,

Geo. Cochran,
Clerk

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823.—6*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1823.

It will be seen by our correspondent's letter, that the Free Road bill has been reported anew to the legislature, with its provisions extended so as to embrace the whole distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. We confess, judging from the illiberality that has characterised the proceedings of that body so far, there is little probability of its passage. It seems as if every other consideration were doomed to give way to the single one of *party*, and as if political "pressures" and traps for the executive, were considered matters of greater moment than the prosperity and convenience of the people, and the character of the state among its sisters.

In a late debate in our legislature, a member opposed the construction of canals, on the ground that they would throw *horses* out of employment!!

The Legislature of Virginia has incorporated the *Potomac Canal Company*, with a stock of from 2 to 3½ millions of dollars, two-fifths of which is to be paid by the state.

The Maryland Legislature has authorised a subscription of $50,000 to the stock of the *Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.*

Congress have appropriated $25,000 to repair the *Cumberland Road.*

And the Pennsylvania Legislature has—what? —done nothing yet but meddle with the people's elections, and quarrel with the Governor because he would not violate his oath and the constitution!

From Harrisburgh.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, March* 1, 1823.

"This town to-day presents the commencement of political bustle and activity, and gives a sort of foretaste of what is to be expected on Tuesday next. Delegates are pouring in from all quarters, and some that are not delegates have come on to assist in the management of the great concern. Norvell of the Franklin Gazette, has been here two or three days, and Rogers member of Congress for the Northampton district, arrived this day. I also see two of your delegates Breckenridge and Gilleland, at their posts in good season. There are divers others, that I would be too tedious to name. Caucusing and intrigue are going on in every corner—the members of the legislature, and the citizens of this borough, [illegible] of the party, being amazingly industrious in giving the members such information as may lead to a right election of a candidate on Tuesday. Whether the result will be [illegible] determine. Ingham's friends are [illegible] to muster stronger than was anticipated by the friends of Bryan and Shulze, and the [illegible] stand on nearly equal terms in point of numerical force. Some do assert that Ingham stands the best chance of a nomination, by reason of the bad blood that has been stirred up between the friends of the other two, and some again there are who suppose that no one can allay the feuds but Findley. One thing is not to be disputed, and that is, that his friends in this place are wiring anxiously for an opportunity of slipping him in, but I do not consider it at all probable that he will be nominated. Clarke who stood so high at the beginning of the winter, has gone clear out of sight, and a new candidate, Daniel Montgomery of Columbia count, is a good deal spoken of. Who will be fixed up it is impossible to say, but it is very possible that it will be some one about whom the least noise has been made.

"It is hinted about that the delegates will nominate a President for the United States, as well as a Governor for the state. I would consider such a proceeding highly reprehensible in them, because their constituents had no intimation of such a proceeding before they chose them, and because the minds of the people are in no measure ascertained upon the point. There have been expressions of public opinion in favor of General Jackson, and Mr. Clay, but neither of them would be nominated by the delegates, and if they should nominate any other, it would be flying in the face of the public will. Such a course would put at greater risk the success of their candidate for Governor.

"Some of the individuals who aided in the election of Governor Hiester, are among the delegates appointed on the present occasion! Indeed there is great wriggling and twisting among men from whom better things might be expected, to get into the great ranks. The name independent republican, or federalist, produces nausea in certain stomachs that could digest either quite comfortably two years ago. But if both of these names should be so offensive to squeamish stomachs at the present time, those whom they appropriately designate, and who have the manliness to stick to them, will have ample satisfaction before another year goes round. They may be pelted now, but they will be counted [illegible] ere long, and when the whole thing is over they will be respected by their opponents,—but what is of more consequence, they will have their own respect the whole time.

"Legislative business continues to hang up—in other words all matters of interest are deferred from one time to another, and suffered to rest without being brought into view at all, under the impression among their advocates, that to agitate them would be of no service. Mr. Stevenson made another report to-day on the Free Road business and reported a bill more extensive in its provisions than the former one. This one contemplates making the Road Free from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and proceeded from petitions to that end from Philadelphia."

Congress [illegible] on Tuesday last. Except that which relates to the Pirates, no act of general importance to the nation was passed. The tariff bill, or bill to encourage Domestic Manufactures, is reserved to give a tribute to the character of the next Congress.

A Tax Bill has been reported in the legislature of New York. Its provisions extend to real estate, and to personal property of every description, even including household furniture if above the value of $400.

The councils of the city of New York, are discussing a bill for raising an annual revenue of $400,000, by taxes on real and personal estate, and on exhibitions.

A Glass Curtain.—At the New York Theatre a curtain of glass, forming an entire mirror between the stage and the audience, and turned towards the latter, has been lately constructed. It is said to be a very splendid novelty.

A company of Mechanicks and others in Washington city and Georgetown, petitioned Congress last week to pass the bill to make a settlement at the Mouth of Columbia River, declaring their intention of emigrating thither.

Mr. Phelps is boring for salt-water, at Wheeling. His well is now 750 feet deep. At the depth of 500 feet he passed thro' a thin stratum of stone coal.

The Message of the Governor, delivered on Thursday, and containing his objections to the celebrated preamble to the bill, for paying off loans to the Philadelphia Banks, and to the bill itself, will be found in the report of Legislative proceedings of that day. The indignity offered to the Executive, by the presentation of a preamble to him for signature, containing principles in direct collision with those that he had expressed in a communication to the House is repelled with becoming spirit; and the objections advanced to the preamble and bill generally are such as must strike every dispassionate mind as unanswerable.—Whatever judgment may be passed upon this message by men under the influence of the spirit of party, we hazard nothing in saying that the tone and the reasoning of this message will be approved by all unprejudiced men now, and by every member of the community when the office-hunting mania that prevails shall have subsided.—*Harrisb. Chronicle.*

The bill granting $2 000 annually to the Philadelphia Asylum for the deaf and dumb, and taking that amount from the Pennsylvania Asylum, out of an appropriation of $8 000 annually, granted to this institution in 1821, passed the House of Representatives on Friday. It would seem to be an innate principle of moral right in the human mind, not to claim that which we have once disposed of; and hence the child that commits such an act is reproached by its associates with giving an "Indian gift." But our grave legislators, with the lights of experience, and the injunction of the constitution not to "violate the obligation of a contract" before them, appear to have grown out of these childish notions. We have no objections to the Institution in whose favor this bill is passed—on the contrary we wish it well—but the principle it sanctions out Herods any thing that has come under our observation.—*Ib.*

The Legislature of the State of Georgia, believing that "it does not comport with justice or expediency to deprive innocent and helpless women and children of the means of subsistence," have passed an act exempting from levies and sale, on account of debts contracted after the 1st day of March, the following articles, viz: "Two beds and bedding, common bedsteads, a spinning wheel and two pair of cards, a loom, a cow and calf, common tools of his trade, and ordinary cooking utensils, and ten dollars worth of provisions;" and vesting the property of the same in the Inferior Court, to be appropriated to the benefit and use of said family, so long as the defendant shall remain insolvent.—*Nat. Intel.*

The second committee on the subject of "The Documents" yesterday made report in the House of Representatives. Our paper was so pre-engaged for to-day, that we cannot make room for it. The Report is confined to the first branch of the inquiry embraced in the resolution which constituted the committee, the short remnant of the Session not allowing the second branch of the inquiry to be pursued. In regard, then, to the alleged suppression of a part of a document, the Committee considering the Printers as no longer inculpated, declare that the matter remains exactly in the state in which the first Report left it, as to the question who made the *pencil marks* on the particular paper marked A 5. Some new facts are disclosed by the testimony, which, however, do not appear to have been considered by the Committee to be decisive of any thing. In one point, the Report is conclusive. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is intimated, not only could not have been cognizant of the erasure which has been exaggerated into an importance really not belonging to it, but could have no motive for being so.

Nat. Int.

New Invention.—Dr. Morsby of Powhatan Co. Virginia, has just taken out a patent, for a machine which is said to be well calculated to draw water from coal mines, salt works, &c.—It consists of a series of pumps, placed one above another, and respectively discharging their water into a reservoir for the pump above to draw from. All the pumps are worked by one handle, which is operated on by a horse power on the ground.—*Union.*

We have been told, says the Salem Gazette, that the Indians at the eastward prognosticate great freshets during the approaching spring, from the circumstance of the beavers having built their houses one story higher than common last fall. This they consider an invariable forerunner of great freshets.

The N. Y Gazette says, what will not our [illegible] in other cities say, when they are informed that *four* of the Aldermen are thus disposed of: One in bridewell, one in the state prison, one in the penitentiary, and another in the alms house!!!

North West Coast.—It [illegible], says the Boston Centinel, a Russian frigate and store ship touched in England on their way to the North West Coast of America for the reported purpose of executing the famous Ukase of the Emperor Alexander respecting the Russian boundaries and restriction of trade in that region. As the United States have some interests in that quarter, it is not improbable that an American frigate will find employment in watching the conduct and movements of the imperial vessels.

The Richmond Inquirer states on the authority of a letter from Washington, that the rumor of England being about to take possession of Cuba, is entirely groundless, and that, so far from it, Mr. Canning, it is said, has made an official communication to the government of the U. States, that the British government *would consider itself disgraced, were it to avail itself of the present condition of Spain to aggrandize itself by the dismemberment of the Spanish territories.*

From Matanzas.—Captain Vaughan of the schooner Rolla, arrived at Baltimore from Matanzas, states that he was detained several days in port in consequence of a *piratical schooner* cruising off the harbor. An armed brig with two others in company, who had left Matanzas a few days before were intercepted in sight of the harbor, when an engagement ensued, which lasted about twenty minutes—the pirate then hauled off. The boat from Havanna brought accounts that the United States' frigate Congress, Captain Biddle, after being supplied with cables and anchors by the United States' brig of war Spark, went into Havanna on the 8th instant.

Norfolk, Feb. 19.—The Brig Two Brothers, of Newburyport, Anthony Knap, Jr. Master, was captured by a Spanish schooner with a crew of 15 men, off the Morne Rouge, south side of St Domingo, on the 22d of December. The captain and crew, 7 in number, were driven by the pirates into the brig's small boat, without any thing but the clothes they had on. Fortunately, they reached the shore in safety, after being five hours in the boat, and went alongside the Haytien sloop of war Concord, Col. Morrette, who treated them handsomely, and gave Capt. Knap a passport and letter to the Captain of the port of Jacquemel, where he and his crew arrived on the 28th of December.

New York, Feb. 24.—Advices from Vera Cruz, to Jan. 12, are received here, by way of New Orleans. After the action of Xalapa, the Generals Santa Ana and Vittoria Guadaloupe retired to Vera Cruz with their forces, where they were pursued and besieged by the troops of the Emperor Iturbide. The Republican Generals had formed a treaty of alliance with the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, and it was thought would be able to maintain themselves against the besiegers.—Flour was $20 per barrel.

MISSOURI RIVER.

We now see the Missouri stretching far to the north and west, not a tributary but itself a principal and mighty river; not of secondary or doubtful magnitude, but beyond doubt the largest river of the known world. The Platte, the Arkansas, and other tributaries of this prodigious stream, would in the old continent be rivers of the first rate magnitude. These, with the Ohio and other eastern branches, draw off the waters of a tract of country now familiarly designated as the "valley of the Mississippi." To ears accustomed to associate with the term *valley*, the idea of "a low ground between hills," in which a few shepherds might feed their flocks, or a few tenements find shelter from the wind and storm, this name, first applied to the country of the Mississippi, we believe, by Volney, sounds singularly large. Here is a valley, in whose fertile shades there repose more inhabitants than the United States contained at the beginning of the revolution. A valley, over which two thirds of the continent of Europe might be spread out, and hardly suffice to cover it.

We have spoken of the Missouri as the largest river known upon the face of the globe. We shall be understood of course as including the part of the Mississippi, which is below its confluence, and of which the Missouri is undoubtedly the true continuation. According to the best authorities, the Missouri brings into the common channel four times as much water as the Mississippi; it is at least twice as long, and some of its principal branches are even longer than the last named stream. The length of this majestic river from its remote sources in the Rocky Mountains to its outlet in the Gulf of Mexico, is between four and five thousand miles. During three thousand miles of its course its apparent size is hardly diminished, and even at the Mandan villages Mr. Breckenridge informs us, that its full channel appeared to him not less broad or majestic than that of the Mississippi at New-Orleans. Still higher up, it receives tributary branches, which might compare with the Danube or Indus in magnitude. We know of no other river which draws from such an extent of country, or connects together climates so remote and dissimilar. The Amazon, formerly accounted the chief of streams, hardly exceeds three quarters of the length of the Missouri.—The Macquerrie of New Holland, which from its size and distance from the sea in the direction of its course was a few years since imagined to exceed all other rivers in extent, has since been "ridden down into bogs and morasses." There remains but one stream which, for the palm of superiority, may hereafter come into competition with the Missouri, and this is the Niger. But when shall we know the course, the destination, or the outlet of the Niger? No modern geographical problem has excited so much enthusiasm for its solution, and none has more completely set at defiance the efforts of enterprise and perseverance. Like a mysterious divinity, the Niger holds its course in a wilderness impenetrable to civilized man, and slaves and savages are the only attendants on its way. A hundred Europeans have laid down their lives in African deserts with their faces towards this goal of expectation, but hitherto only one of them all has tasted the waters of the Niger and returned to tell it.—*North Amer. Review.*

[illegible], Feb. 22.

THE GREEKS.—A letter from an American officer now in the Mediterranean, says —"I observe a vast deal in the public prints relative to Greek affairs, and a pretty general indisposition to credit the accounts of their successes. But whatever may be said to the contrary by the "*Holy Alliance*" and their advocates, I know that the cause is going on gloriously, and if they are not interfered with, there is every rational ground for believing, that they will succeed, if not to their immediate and full emancipation, at least to the great betterment of their condition."

SPAIN.

A French Journal belonging to the government, speaks very freely of the internal affairs of Spain; and after recommending a number of (what it deems *salutary*) alterations in its administration concludes thus:—"But if Spain refuses to adopt measures a hundred times more useful to her than to France—if she persists in disturbing us with the confusion of civil wars, then will Europe be compelled to exclude her from the community of civilized nations; to suspend all diplomatic and social relations; to shut every port against the Spanish flag; and, likewise to recognize the States formed in America;—finally, to consider Spain as a barbarous country, similar to the Empire of Morocco, or the Regency of Algiers."

On the 16th October, a tremendous Volcano poured forth stones and lava from a mountain situated in the Beanjean Regencies about 200 miles from Batavia, a sea port on the north coast of Java. Five thousand natives were buried by stones and ashes. Three hundred have been found most dreadfully burnt, and but faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of most of them. This place was one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated sections of the interior of this rich island. Coffee and rice grow luxuriantly and plentifully there.

An American gentleman, Mr Gaillard from Charleston, was butchered in a most shocking manner, lately at Havanna, for having observed "that Commodore Porter would soon be among them."

THE CLOTHING ARTS.

From Henry's Great-Britain. 15th century.

The great importance of the clothing arts particularly of the woollen manufacture, was now so well understood in England, that the calamities and confusions of war only retarded, but could not prevent the progress and improvement of those arts, and of that manufacture. The English had at length discovered and regarded these two obvious truths:—That it was better to manufacture their own clothing of their own wool at home, than to pay foreigners abroad for doing it; and that wool made into cloth, was a more valuable article of export, than in the fleece. Kings and parliaments, in the preceding period, endeavored to induce and compel the people to act on these maxims, by making severe laws against the exportation of wool and the importation of cloth. By the operation of these laws and other concurring causes, the number and skill of the people employed in the woollen manufacture gradually increased; and at the beginning of this period, that most valuable manufacture, which hath contributed so much to the prosperity and wealth of England, was widely diffused and firmly established.

Though the kings, lords and commons of England, in this period, were too much engaged in war, they did not neglect an object of so great importance as the woollen manufacture. On the contrary, no fewer than twelve acts of parliament were made in the short and turbulent reign of Henry IV. for the regulation and encouragement of that manufacture; for preventing the exportation of wool and importation of cloth, and for guarding against frauds in the fabrication of it at home. Henry V. was too much engaged in projects of ambition and conquest to pay proper attention to manufactures; but in the succeeding reigns, a great number of statutes were made for the improvement of the clothing arts. From these statutes, which afford the best historical evidence, it plainly appears, that the woollen manufacture had now spread from one end of England to the other, and produced, not only sufficient quantities of cloths of various kinds for home consumption, but also great quantities for exportation.

The arts of spinning, throwing, and weaving silk, were brought to England in this period, and practised by a company of women in London, called *Silkwomen.* Upon a petition of this female company, to Parliament, A. D. 1445, representing that the Lombards and other Italians, imported such quantities of silk thread, ribbons, corses, &c., that they were in danger of being reduced to great poverty, an act was made for prohibiting the importation of any of the articles manufactured by these silkwomen. These articles consisted only of laces, ribbons, and such narrow fabrics, in no great quantities. From such small beginnings did the present great silk manufacture of England derive its origin. Towards the end of this period, about 1480, men began to engage in the silk manufacture, which before that time, had been wholly performed by women.

During the execution of William Gross on the 7th inst. an Irishman who witnessed it, observed, that he had been in England and Ireland where the laws were sanguinary, but he had never seen more than twelve persons hung at a time; yet here said he, where the laws are lenient and mild, I am sorry to say you hang a *Gross* at a time.

Democratic Press.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday Evening, 15th March,
At half past 6 o'clock,
AT THE AUCTION ROOM IN FOURTH-ST.
Will be Sold, a Valuable Collection of
BOOKS,
An Invoice of Handsome Assorted
Hardware, Glass, Queensware,
AND
Fancy Articles.
TERMS AT SALE.
James B. Oliver,
March 7. *Auctioneer.*

NEW BOOKS.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK,
THE PIONEERS,
WERNER, by Lord Byron,
LOVES OF THE ANGELS, by Moore,
SPORTING ANECDOTES.
And in a few days—
SERGEANT & RAWLE'S REPORTS, 6th vol.
WHEATEN'S REPORTS, vol. 7.
For Sale at the Bookstore, N. W. corner of Wood and 3d streets.
March 7.—1.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

INFORM their friends, that having recently made some additions to and improvements in their Establishment, they are enabled to offer for sale, an extensive
ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND CUT
GLASS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Apothecaries' Shop-Furniture, &c.
At very reduced prices.
A liberal price given for *Pot & Pearl Ashes* and *Black Salts.*
Pittsburgh, March 7.—3

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 14th February last, FRANCIS WILLIAMS, an indented apprentice to the Apothecary business. He is about 19 years of age, has light hair and complexion, and thick lips. He had on when he went away, a superfine blue cloth coat, mixed pantaloons, and fur hat. Whoever takes up said lad and brings him home, shall have the above reward but no charges.
S. R. Holmes.
Pittsburgh March 7, 1823.—3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac M'Michael late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, (deceased) are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES HULTZ,
JOHN M'MICHAEL, } Adm.
March 7, 1823—3t*

For Sale or Rent,

THE HOUSE (now occupied by Col. Anderson,) pleasantly situated at the corner of Smithfield and First streets, with a large garden attached thereto.
ALSO,
A large Smith-Shop,
in Penn Street. Apply to
John Thaw.
Feb. 28—tf.

ALLEN & GRANT,
Front Street,
Have just Received, and offer for Sale,
PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
New Orleans Sugar,
COPPER IN SHEETS AND BOTTOMS,
Old Copper, Cod Fish,
GOLD LEAF,
Real Spanish Cigars,
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
Pittsburgh. Jan. 24—tf

Dauphin County, ss.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Magdalena Heffley, late of Dauphin County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased, who died intestate,
GREETING.
WHEREAS on motion in the Orphans' Court of said County the 21st of November 1822, A rule was granted on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Magdalena Heffley, deceased, to come into Court on the 25th day of April next, 1823, then and there to accept or relinquish their several rights of taking at the valuation thereof, made in due course of law, the following real estate, whereof the said Mary Magdalena Heffley died seized, to wit, a two story Log House and Lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Harrisburgh, bounded by lots of George Sellner, the Academy lot, and Market Street, in said Borough, containing about one eighth of an acre of ground, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances. You the said heirs and legal representatives are therefore hereby cited to be and appear at said Orphans' Court, to be held at Harrisburgh for said County on the 25th day of April next, then and there to accept or refuse to take said property at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
James Alricks, Clerk.
February 3.[14—6t.]

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1823.

It will be seen by our correspondent's letter, that the Free Road bill has been reported anew to the legislature, with its provisions extended so as to embrace the whole distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. We confess, judging from from the illiberality that has characterized the proceedings of that body so far, there is little probability of its passage. It seems as if every other consideration were doomed to give way to the single one of *party*, and as if political "preambles" and traps for the executive, were considered matters of greater moment than the prosperity and convenience of the people, and the character of the state among its sisters.

In a late debate in our legislature, a member opposed the construction of canals, on the ground that they would throw *horses* out of employment!!

The Legislature of Virginia has incorporated the *Potomac Canal Company*, with a stock of from 2 to 2¼ millions of dollars, two-fifths of which is to be paid by the state.

The Maryland Legislature has authorized a subscription of $50,000 to the stock of the *Chesapeake and Delaware Canal*.

Congress have appropriated $25,000 to repair the *Cumberland Road*

And the Pennsylvania Legislature has—what?—done nothing yet but meddle with the people's elections, and quarrel with the Governor because he would not violate his oath and the constitution!

From Harrisburgh.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, March* 1, 1823.

"This town to day presents the commencement of political bustle and activity, and gives a sort of foretaste of what is to be expected on Tuesday next. Delegates are pouring in from all quarters, and some that are not delegates have come on to assist in the management of the great concern. Norvell of the Franklin Gazette, has been here two or three days, and Rogers member of Congress for the Northampton district, arrived this day. I observe two of your delegates Brackenridge and Gilleland, at their posts in good season. There are divers others, that it would be too tedious to name. Caucusing and intrigue are going on in every corner—the members of the legislature, and the citizens of this borough, who are of the party, being amazingly industrious in giving the members such information as may lead to a right election of a candidate on Tuesday. What the result will be time must determine. Ingham's friends are said to muster stronger than was anticipated by the friends of Bryan and Shulze, and the three stand on nearly equal terms in point of numerical force. Some do assert that Ingham stands the best chance of a nomination. By reason of the bad blood that has been stirred up between the friends of the other two, and some again there are who suppose that no one can allay the feuds but Findlay. One thing is not to be disputed and that is, that his friends in this place are waiting anxiously for an opportunity of slipping him in, but I do not consider it at all probable that he will be nominated. Clarke who stood so high at the beginning of the winter, has gone clear out of sight, and a new candidate, Daniel Montgomery of Columbia county, is a good deal spoken of. Who will be taken up it is impossible to say, but it is very possible that it will be some one about whom the least noise has been made.

"It is bruited about that the delegates will nominate a President for the United States, as well as a Governor for the state. I would consider such a proceeding highly reprehensible in them, because their constituents had no intimation of such a proceeding before they chose them, and because the minds of the people are in no measure ascertained upon the point. There have been expressions of public opinion in favor of General Jackson, and Mr. Clay, but neither of them would be nominated by the delegates, and if they should nominate any other, it would be flying in the face of the public will. Such a course would put at greater risk the success of their candidate for Governor.

"Some of the individuals who aided in the election of Governor Hiester, are among the delegates appointed on the present occasion! Indeed there is great wriggling and twisting among men from whom better things might be expected, to get into the patent ranks. The name independent republican, or federalist, produces nausea in certain stomachs that could digest either quite comfortably two years ago. But if both of these names should be so offensive to squeamish stomachs at the present time, those whom they appropriately designate, and who have the manliness to stick to them, will have ample satisfaction before another year goes round. They may be pelted now, but they will be coaxed and flattered ere long, and when the whole thing is over they will be respected by their opponents,—but what is of more consequence, they will have their own respect the whole time.

"Legislative business continues to be hung up—in other words all matters of interest are deferred from one time to another, or suffered to rest without being brought into view at all, under the impression among their advocates, that to agitate them would be of no service. Mr. Stevenson made another report to day on the Free Road business and reported a bill more extensive in its provisions than the former one. This one contemplates making the Road Free from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and proceeded from petitions to that end from Philadelphia."

Congress terminated its session on Tuesday last. Except that which relates to the Pirates, no act of general importance to the nation was passed. The tariff bill, or bill to encourage Domestic Manufactures, is reserved to give interest to the character of the next Congress.

A Tax Bill has been reported in the legislature of New York. Its provisions extend to real estate, and to personal property of every description, even including household furniture if above the value of $500.

The councils of the city of New York, are discussing a bill for raising an annual revenue of $400,000, by taxes on real and personal estate, and on exhibitions.

A Glass Curtain.—At the New York Theatre a curtain of glass, forming an entire mirror between the stage and the audience, and turned towards the latter, has been lately constructed. It is said to be a very splendid novelty.

A company of Mechanicks and others in Washington city and Georgetown, petitioned Congress last week to pass the bill to make a settlement at the Mouth of Columbia River, declaring their intention of emigrating thither.

Mr. Phelps is boring for salt-water, at Wheeling. His well is now 750 feet deep. At the depth of 500 feet he passed thro' a thin stratum of stone coal.

The Message of the Governor, delivered on Thursday, and containing his objections to the celebrated preamble to the bill, for paying off loans to the Philadelphia Banks, and to the bill itself, will be found in the report of Legislative proceedings of that day. The indignity offered to the Executive, by the presentation of a preamble to him for signature, containing principles in direct collision with those that he had expressed in a communication to the House is repelled with becoming spirit; and the objections advanced to the preamble and bill generally are such as must strike every dispassionate mind as unanswerable.—Whatever judgment may be passed upon this message by men under the influence of the spirit of party, we hazard nothing in saying that the tone and the reasoning of this message will be approved by all unprejudiced men now, and by every member of the community when the office-hunting mania that prevails shall have subsided.—*Harrisb. Chronicle.*

The bill granting $2 000 annually to the Philadelphia Asylum for the deaf and dumb, and taking that amount from the Pennsylvania Asylum, out of an appropriation of $8 000 annually, granted to this institution in 1821, passed the House of Representatives on Friday. It would seem to be an innate principle of moral right in the human mind, not to claim that which we have once disposed of; and hence the child that commits such an act is reproached by its associates with giving an "Indian gift." But our grave legislators, with the lights of experience, and the injunction of the constitution not to "violate the obligation of a contract" before them, appear to have grown out of these childish notions. We have no objections to the institution in whose favor this bill is passed—on the contrary we wish it well—but the principle it sanctions out Herods any thing that has come under our observation.—*Ib.*

The Legislature of the State of Georgia, believing that "it does not comport with justice or expediency to deprive innocent and helpless women and children of the means of subsistence," have passed an act exempting from levies and sale, on account of debts contracted after the 1st day of March, the following articles, viz: "Two beds and bedding, common bedsteads, a spinning wheel and two pair of cards, a loom, a cow and calf, common tools of his trade, and ordinary cooking utensils, and ten dollars worth of provisions;" and vesting the property of the same in the Inferior Court, to be appropriated to the benefit and use of said family, so long as the defendant shall remain insolvent.—*Nat. Intel.*

The second committee on the subject of "The Documents" yesterday made report in the House of Representatives. Our paper was so pre-engaged for to-day, that we cannot make room for it. The Report is confined to the first branch of the inquiry embraced in the resolution which constituted the committee, the short remnant of the Session not allowing the second branch of the inquiry to be pursued. In regard, then, to the alleged suppression of a part of a document, the Committee considering the Printers as no longer inculpated, declare that the matter remains exactly in the state in which the first Report left it, as to the question who made the *pencil marks* on the particular paper marked A 5. Some new facts are disclosed by the testimony, which, however, do not appear to have been considered by the Committee to be decisive of any thing. In one point, the Report is conclusive. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is intimated, not only could not have been consusant of the erasure which has been exaggerated into an importance really not belonging to it, but could have no motive for being so.

Nat. Int.

New Invention.—Dr. Morsby of Powhatan Co. Virginia, has just taken out a patent, for a machine which is said to be well calculated to draw water from coal mines, salt works, &c.—It consists of a series of pumps, placed one above another, and respectively discharging their water into a reservoir for the pump above to draw from. All the pumps are worked by one handle, which is operated on by a horse power on the ground.—*Union.*

We have been told, says the Salem Gazette, that the Indians at the eastward prognosticate great freshets during the approaching spring, from the circumstance of the *beavers* having built their houses one story higher than common last fall. This they consider an invariable forerunner of great freshets.

The N. Y Gazette says, what will not our brethren in other cities say, when they are informed that *four* of the Aldermen are thus disposed? One in bridewell, one in the state prison, one in the penitentiary, and another in the alms house! !!

North West Coast.—In December, says the Boston Centinel, a Russian frigate and store ship touched in England on their way to the North West Coast of America, for the reported purpose of executing the famous Ukase of the Emperor Alexander respecting the Russian boundaries and restriction of trade in that region. As the United States have some interests in that quarter, it is not improbable that an American frigate will find employment in watching the conduct and movements of the Imperial vessels.

The Richmond Inquirer states on the authority of a letter from Washington, that the rumor of England being about to take possession of Cuba, is entirely groundless; and that, so far from it, Mr. Canning, it is said, has made an official communication to the government of the U. States, that the British government *would consider itself disgraced, were it to avail itself of the present condition of Spain to aggrandize itself by the dismemberment of the Spanish territories.*

From Matanzas.—Captain Vaughan of the schooner Rolla, arrived at Baltimore from Matanzas, states that he was detained several days in port in consequence of a *piratical schooner* cruising off the harbor. An armed brig with two others in company, who had left Matanzas a few days before were intercepted in sight of the harbor, when an engagement ensued, which lasted about twenty minutes—the pirate then hauled off. The boat from Havanna brought accounts that the United States' frigate Congress, Captain Biddle, after being supplied with cables and anchors by the United States' brig of war Spark, went into Havanna on the 8th instant.

Norfolk, Feb. 19.—The Brig Two Brothers, of Newburyport, Anthony Knap, Jr. Master, was captured by a Spanish schooner with a crew of 15 men, off the Morne Rouge, south side of St Domingo, on the 22d of December. The captain and crew, 7 in number, were driven by the pirates into the brig's small boat, without any thing but the clothes they had on. Fortunately, they reached the shore in safety, after being five hours in the boat, and went alongside the Haytien sloop of war Concord, Col. Morette, who treated them handsomely, and gave Capt Knap a passport and letter to the Captain of the port of Jacquemel, where he and his crew arrived on the 28th of December.

New York, Feb. 24—Advices from Vera Cruz, to Jan. 12, are received here, by way of New Orleans. After the action of Xalapa, the Generals Santa Ana and Vittoria Guadaloupe retired to Vera Cruz with their forces, where they were pursued and besieged by the troops of the Emperor Iturbide. The Republican Generals had formed a treaty of alliance with the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, and it was thought would be able to maintain themselves against the besiegers.—Flour was $20 per barrel.

MISSOURI RIVER.

We now see the Missouri stretching far to the north and west, not a tributary but itself a principal and mighty river; not of secondary or doubtful magnitude, but beyond doubt the largest river of the known world. The Platte, the Arkansas, and other tributaries of this prodigious stream, would in the old continent be rivers of the first rate magnitude. These, with the Ohio and other eastern branches, draw off the waters of a tract of country now familiarly designated as the "valley of the Mississippi." To ears accustomed to associate with the term *valley*, the idea of "a low ground between hills," in which a few shepherds might feed their flocks, or a few tenements find shelter from the wind and storm, this name, first applied to the country of the Mississippi, we believe, by Volney sounds singularly large. Here is a valley, in whose fertile shades there repose more inhabitants than the United States contained at the beginning of the revolution. A valley, over which two thirds of the continent of Europe might be spread out, and hardly suffice to cover it.

We have spoken of the Missouri as the largest river known upon the face of the globe. We shall be understood of course as including the part of the Mississippi, which is below its confluence, and of which the Missouri is undoubtedly the true continuation. According to the best authorities, the Missouri brings into the common channel four times as much water as the Mississippi; it is at least twice as long, and some of its principal branches are even longer than the last named stream. The length of this majestic river from its remote sources in the Rocky Mountains to its outlet in the Gulf of Mexico, is between four and five thousand miles. During three thousand miles of its course its apparent size is hardly diminished, and even at the Mandan villages Mr. Breckenridge informs us that its full channel appeared to him not less broad or majestic than that of the Mississippi at New Orleans. Still higher up, it receives tributary branches which might compare with the Danube or Indus in magnitude. We know of no other river which draws from such an extent of country, or connects together climates so remote and dissimilar. The Amazon, formerly accounted the chief of streams, hardly exceeds three quarters of the length of the Missouri.—The Macquerrie of New Holland, which from its size and distance from the sea in the direction of its course was a few years since imagined to exceed all other rivers in extent, has since been "ridden down into bogs and morasses." There remains but one stream which, for the palm of superiority, may hereafter come into competition with the Missouri, and this is the Niger. But when shall we know the course, the destination, or the outlet of the Niger? No modern geographical problem has excited so much enthusiasm for its solution, and none has more completely set at defiance the efforts of enterprise and perseverance. Like a mysterious divinity, the Niger holds its course in a wilderness impenetrable to civilized man, and slaves and savages are the only attendants on its way. A hundred Europeans have laid down their lives in African deserts with their faces towards this goal of expectation, but hitherto only one of them all has tasted the waters of the Niger and returned to tell it.—*North Amer. Review.*

—[illegible] *Baltimore Patriot, Feb.* 22.

THE GREEKS.—A letter from an American officer now in the Mediterranean, says—"I observe a vast deal in the public prints relative to Greek affairs, and a pretty general indisposition to credit the accounts of their successes. But whatever may be said to the contrary by the "*Holy Alliance*" and their advocates, I know that the cause is going on gloriously, and if they are not interfered with, there is every rational ground for believing, that they will succeed, if not to their immediate and full emancipation at least to the great betterment of their condition."

SPAIN.

A French Journal belonging to the government, speaks very freely of the internal affairs of Spain; and after recommending a number of (what it deems *salutary*) alterations in its administration concludes thus:—"But if Spain refuses to adopt measures a hundred times more useful to her than to France—if she persists in disturbing us with the confusion of civil wars, then will Europe be compelled to exclude her from the community of civilized nations; to suspend all diplomatic and social relations; to shut every port against the Spanish flag; and, likewise to recognize the States formed in America;—finally, to consider Spain as a barbarous country, similar to the Empire of Morocco, or the Regency of Algiers."

On the 16th October, a tremendous Volcano poured forth stones and lava from a mountain situated in the Beanjean Regencies about 200 miles from Batavia, a sea port on the north coast of Java. Five thousand natives were buried by stones and ashes. Three hundred have been found most dreadfully burnt, and but faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of most of them. This place was one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated sections of the interior of this rich island. Coffee and rice grew luxuriantly and plentifully there.

An American gentleman, Mr Gaillard from Charleston, was butchered in a most shocking manner, lately at Havanna, for having observed "that Commodore Porter would soon be among them."

THE CLOTHING ARTS.

From Henry's Great-Britain. 15th century.

The great importance of the clothing arts particularly of the woollen manufacture, was now so well understood in England that the calamities and confusions of war only retarded, but could not prevent the progress and improvement of those arts, and of that manufacture. The English had at length discovered and regarded these two obvious truths:—That it was better to manufacture their own clothing of their own wool at home, than to pay foreigners abroad for doing it; and that wool made into cloth, was a more valuable article of export, than in the fleece. Kings and parliaments, in the preceding period, endeavored to induce and compel the people to act on these maxims, by making severe laws against the exportation of wool and the importation of cloth. By the operation of these laws and other concurring causes, the number and skill of the people employed in the woollen manufacture gradually increased; and at the beginning of this period, that most valuable manufacture, which hath contributed so much to the prosperity and wealth of England, was widely diffused and firmly established.

Though the kings, lords and commons of England, in this period, were too much engaged in war, they did not neglect an object of so great importance as the woollen manufacture. On the contrary, no fewer than twelve acts of parliament were made in the short and turbulent reign of Henry IV. for the regulation and encouragement of that manufacture; for preventing the exportation of wool and importation of cloth, and for guarding against frauds in the fabrication of it at home. Henry V. was too much engaged in projects of ambition and conquest to pay proper attention to manufactures; but in the succeeding reigns, a great number of statutes were made for the improvement of the clothing arts. From these statutes, which afford the best historical evidence, it plainly appears, that the woollen manufacture had now spread from one end of England to the other, and produced, not only sufficient quantities of cloths of various kinds for home consumption, but also great quantities for exportation.

The arts of spinning, throwing, and weaving silk, were brought to England in this period, and practised by a company of women in London, called *Silkwomen*. Upon a petition of this female company, to Parliament, A. D. 1445, representing that the Lombards and other Italians, imported such quantities of silk thread, ribbons, corses, &c., that they were in danger of being reduced to great poverty, an act was made for prohibiting the importation of any of the articles manufactured by these silkwomen. These articles consisted only of laces, ribbons, and such narrow fabrics, in no great quantities. From such small beginnings did the present great silk manufacture of England derive its origin. Towards the end of this period, about 1480, men began to engage in the silk manufacture, which before that time, had been wholly performed by women.

During the execution of William Gross on the 7th inst. an Irishman who witnessed it, observed, that he had been in England and Ireland where the laws were sanguinary, but he had never seen more than twelve persons hung at a time; yet here said he, where the laws are lenient and mild, I am sorry to say you hang a *Gross* at a time.

Democratic Press.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday Evening, 15th March,
At half past 6 o'clock,
AT THE AUCTION ROOM IN FOURTH-ST.
Will be Sold, a Valuable Collection of
BOOKS,
An Invoice of Handsome Assorted
Hardware, Glass, Queensware,
AND
Fancy Articles.
TERMS AT SALE.
James B. Cliver,
March 7. *Auctioneer*

NEW BOOKS.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK,
THE PIONEERS,
WERNER, by Lord Byron,
LOVES OF THE ANGELS, by Moore,
SPORTING ANECDOTES.
And in a few days—
SERGEANT & RAWLE'S REPORTS, 6th vol.
WHEATEN'S REPORTS, vol. 7.
For Sale at the Bookstore, N. W. corner of Wood and 3d streets.
March 7.—1.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

INFORM their friends, that having recently made some additions to and improvements in their Establishment, they are enabled to offer for sale, an extensive
ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND CUT
GLASS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Apothecaries' Shop-Furniture, &c.
At very reduced prices.
A liberal price given for *Pot & Pearl Ashes* and *Black Salts.*
Pittsburgh, March 7.—3

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 14th February last, FRANCIS WILLIAMS, an indented apprentice to the Apothecary business. He is about 19 years of age, has light hair and complexion, and thick lips. He had on when he went away, a superfine blue cloth coat, mixed pantaloons, and fur hat. Whoever takes up said lad and brings him home, shall have the above reward but no charges.
S. R. Holmes.
Pittsburgh March 7, 1823.—3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac M'Michael late of Robinson township, Allegheny county (deceased) are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES HULTZ, }
JOHN M'MICHAEL, } Adm.
March 7, 1823—3t*

For Sale or Rent,

THE HOUSE (now occupied by Col. Anderson,) pleasantly situated at the corner of Smithfield and First streets, with a large garden attached thereto.
ALSO,
A large Smith-Shop,
in Penn Street. Apply to
John Thaw.
Feb. 28—tf.

ALLEN & GRANT,
Front Street,
Have just Received, and offer for Sale,
PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
New Orleans Sugar,
COPPER IN SHEETS AND BOTTOMS,
Old Copper, Cod Fish,
GOLD LEAF,
Real Spanish Cigars,
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 24—tf

Dauphin County, ss.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Magdalena Heffley, late of Dauphin County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased, who died intestate,

GREETING:

WHEREAS on motion in the Orphans' Court of said County the 21st of November 1822, A rule was granted on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Magdalena Heffley, deceased, to come into Court on the 25th day of April next, 1823, then and there to accept or relinquish their several rights of taking at the valuation thereof, made in due course of law, the following real estate, whereof the said Mary Magdalena Heffley died seized, to wit, a two story Log House and Lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Harrisburgh, bounded by lots of George Sellner, the Academy lot, and Market Street, in said Borough, containing about one eighth of an acre of ground, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances. You the said heirs and legal representatives are therefore hereby cited to be and appear at said Orphans' Court, to be held at Harrisburgh for said County on the 25th day of April next, then and there to accept or refuse to take said property at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

James Alricks, Clerk.

February 3.[14—4t.]

Poetry.

From the Pittsburgh Recorder.

THE WORLD'S DREAD LAUGHTER.

[illegible] the world with [illegible]
And shrink from virtue [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] your God, [illegible]
For empty honors and a little [illegible]
To coward [illegible] who like the [illegible]
[illegible] fashions, and [illegible]
[illegible] ponder yet—invoke your fellow [illegible]
Now slumbering silent in their narrow graves
And bid them tell you in that awful hour,
When failed life, and [illegible] pomp, and power,
When burst the spirit from each earthly bound,
And fled to judgment, what that spirit found,
Whose loss is [illegible], if man would be forgiven,
The World's dread laughter, or the frown of Heaven?

VALLE CRUCIS.

BY MR. [illegible]

Vale of the Cross, the shepherds tell
'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell:
For there are sainted shadows seen,
That frequent haunt the dewy green;
In wand'ring winds the dirge is sung,
The convent bell by spirits rung,
And matin hymns, and vesper prayer,
Break softly on the tranquil air.

Vale of the Cross, the shepherds tell
'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell:
For peace has there her spotless throne,
And pleasures to the world unknown;
The murmurs of the distant rills,
The Sabbath silence of the hills,
And all the quiet God hath given,
Without the golden gates of Heaven.

TO SENECA LAKE.

On thy fair bosom, silver lake!
The wild swan spreads his snowy sail,
And round his breast the ripples break,
As down he bears before the gale.

On thy fair bosom, waveless stream!
The dipping paddle echoes far,
And flashes in the moonlight gleam,
And bright reflects the polar star.

The waves along thy pebbly shore,
As blows the north-wind, heave their foam,
And curl around the dashing oar,
As late the boatman hies him home.

How sweet, at set of sun, to view
Thy golden mirror spreading wide,
And see the mist of mantling blue
Float round the distant mountain's side.

At midnight hour, as shines the moon,
A sheet of silver spreads below,
And swift she cuts, at highest noon,
Light clouds, like wreaths of purest snow.

On thy fair bosom, silver lake!
O! could I ever sweep the oar,
When early birds at morning wake,
And evening tells us toil is o'er.

[*Percival's Poems.*

Miscellany.

A RARE DINNER.

Our readers must have observed the bill of fare published by Mr Niblo, of the Bank Coffee House, for Saturday last, and the extraordinary number of wild birds and animals which it promised to furnish. Many supposed it a hoax, or a satire upon the system of puffing, in order to excite the appetite, which seems to be the fashion. but strange as it may appear every part was fulfilled. About 100 purchased tickets, and no more being issued, many long faces and watery mouths were compelled to move off with hunger and discontent in their looks, and about half past 3, the bell with "its iron tongue and brazen mouth," gave signal for the rush. The saloon was thrown open, and presented a spectacle calculated to astonish even a board of English alderman. Every variety of domestic animals, birds and fishes were spread on the table. Four waiters entered, carrying a huge dripping pan containing a whole *bear* roasted, which was soon devoured and pronounced exquisitely delicate. The opossum, swan, bald eagle and rackoon, each in turn was served up. and, in conclusion such rich wines, and dessert, as are seldom seen in one place on this "mundane sphere."

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

Singular Circumstance.—A person in this city who had a pretty wife, was indicted for stealing, and at the last sessions was tried for the offence. His wife was in court apparently in great distress, endeavoring by every effort in her power to excite the commiseration of the jury; the man however was convicted, and after receiving sentence was conveyed to Bridewell. He found means to trip up the heels of both marshals who were guarding him and ran away—His affection and duty instinctively led him to his home, and on entering his lady's bed chamber was horror struck at seeing one of the identical juryman who had tried and convicted him, in close and confidential conversation with his wife.

"See how justice rails upon yon simple thief,"
Hark, in thine ear—change places,
And handy dandy, which is the justice—
Which is the theif?
"Thou rascal, beadel hold thy bloody hands,"
&c. &c. &c.—KING LEAR.—*N. York Nat. Ad*

From the North American Review Jan. 1823

SHAKER GIFT.

A youth of one of the Shaker settlements, of a cheerful, happy spirit, was once asked whether he had his liberty and could do as he pleased. "Certainly," said the youth, repeating doubtless what all are taught to believe, "we do whatever we have a gift to."—On being asked, therefore, what he should do, if he wanted on a fine winter's morning, to go and skate on Enfield pond, he replied, that he should tell the elder that he had a gift to go down and skate." Being asked further, whether the elder would probably permit him, he answered, "*certainly*, unless the elder had a gift that I should not go." "But if you [illegible] I do not go about my work [illegible]. This mode of reconciling a diversity of gifts, might serve very well between the elders and the boys, but would be awkward among the elders themselves.

MORALITY OF THEATRES.

It is difficult to believe that there is any thing inherent in the nature of theatrical entertainments, which of itself, by necessity, precludes the possibility of their being turned so far from their present course, as to subserve the cause of virtue. It is difficult to see why chaste and gentlemanly wit may not be made sufficiently amusing, why the fancy and taste may not be excited and gratified by something better than licentious allusion and imagery, and why we may not be interested by an exhibition of possible excellence struggling with possible misfortune, or of such a degree of moral strength and majesty, as may become the object of human aspiration and endeavor, and be attained without soaring far above the sphere of the duties and realities of life. It may be said, that all this will be very well some centuries hence, if the world chances to improve rather than deteriorate; but that plays must for some time to come continue as they are, or the theatres be shut. Now this consideration may be very just, but it is not exactly very comforting, as we do not like to believe that the time is yet afar off, when the most popular amusements shall cease to be the most licentious, and the common delight of both sexes, and all classes and ages, become somewhat better than a provocative to passion, or an idle exhibition of unprofitable and impossible greatness, distorted and exaggerated into nonsense.

QUEENSWARE.

A FEW CRATES, OF
QUEENSWARE,
For sale by the CRATE on reasonable terms, by
A. Way & Co.

Feb. 14—4t.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.
AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—
ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

Estate of Robert Magee, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Magee, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the 19th day of April next, and those having demands to present them, properly attested to:

Christopher Magee,
Executor.

Feb. 21—3t.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,
All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } *Trustees*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

REMOVAL.
James Briceland,

FORMERLY of the Cross-roads, between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Washington county,

Has Removed to Washington, Pa

and taken the
PUBLIC HOUSE & STAGE OFFICE,
Lately kept by Mr. Samuel Denniston,
At the North-West corner of Main and Maiden Streets, opposite where the U. States' Turnpike enters Main street,
from the East

The buildings, including stabling, *&c.* are all new and in the completest order. The subscriber has provided himself with every necessary article to render the TRAVELLER comfortable. He hopes from strict attention, and moderation in his *bills*, to share a portion of the public business.

Washington, Pa. Jan. 21, 1823. 3mo

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on [illegible] reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAMERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 18 tfyaM11

J. GALLAGHER,

Bell and Brass Founder,

HAVING taken the establishment formerly occupied by JAMES BELDEN,
In Second street, two doors east of Wood street,
PITTSBURGH,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

BELLS

For Churches, Court houses, Academys, Factorys, and Taverns, made to any size—ALSO

Still-Cocks and Rivets,
SPELTRE SOLDER, &c.

House Bells
Neatly hung, in any given manner, on moderate terms.

⁂ Highest price given for old Brass and Copper.

September 13 1822 6m

To Let,

THE HOUSE that Mrs. Ledlie now occupies, in Fourth, opposite Ferry Street.

Possession will be given on the first of April next. Inquire of

M. P. Cassilly.

January 10—tf

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situate on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished: a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies: a large Garden, stocked with the choisest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Sump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr Robinson & Co's. Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,
Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Commission Warehouse,
Maysville, Ky.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION & STORAGE BUSINESS generally, under the firm of

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,

beg leave to inform the public, that having provided themselves with good Warehouses, are ready to transact any business entrusted to them in their line; either in the purchase of produce or making sales on consignment; receiving and forwarding goods to order, and making collections, *&c.* They pledge themselves that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers, as it is their determination to devote their time exclusively to the above business.

W. B. Phillips,
C. B. Shepard,
A. Liggett,

References.

ALLEN & GRANT,
ADAMS & HUTCHISON,
GEO. SUTTON,
STEELE & CO.
JOHN DARRAGH, Esq.
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq. } *Pittsburgh.*

April 6. tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant house on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact, being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

New Commission
WARE-HOUSE
AND
AUCTION STORE.

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,
Commission Merchants,
MAYSVILLE, Ky.

INFORM the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that they have connected an Auction Store with their Commission Warehouse, and are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of merchandise, to sell at auction or private sale, at the option of the Consignees, on the usual terms.

Merchants and others, who may favour them with their custom, may depend on their prompt attention and punctuality.

Maysville, May 3, 1821——May 18—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

"Law's Serious Call."

FOR Sale, at the Bookstore of Cramer& Spear, Wood street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.* Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author."

Jan. 7.

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies
Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY,

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,
(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, beer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1823.—6m

Poetry.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

"THE WORLD'S DREAD LAUGH."

[illegible] ye that tremble with unguided shame,
And shrink from virtue lest the proud should blame,
Forsake your God, renounce religion's cause,
For empty honors and a false applause;
Ye coward race, who like the pliant tools
Of impious fashions, and deceiving fools—
Oh! ponder yet—invoke your fellow slaves
Now slumbering silent in their narrow graves
And bid them tell you in that awful hour,
When faded life, and fame, and pomp, and power,
When burst the spirit from each earthly bound,
And fled to judgment, which that spirit found,
Where best to see, if man would be forgiven,
The *World's dread laughter, or the frown of Heaven?*

VALLE CRUCIS.

BY MR. DEACON.

Vale of the Cross, the shepherds tell
'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell:
For there are sainted shadows seen,
That frequent haunt the dewy green:
In wand'ring winds the dirge is sung,
The convent bell by spirits rung,
And matin hymns, and vesper prayer,
Break softly on the tranquil air.

Vale of the Cross, the shepherds tell
'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell:
For peace has there her spotless throne,
And pleasures to the world unknown;
The murmurs of the distant rills,
The Sabbath silence of the hills,
And all the quiet God hath given,
Without the golden gates of Heaven.

TO SENECA LAKE.

On thy fair bosom, silver lake!
The wild swan spreads his snowy sail,
And round his breast the ripples break,
As down he bears before the gale.

On thy fair bosom, waveless stream!
The dipping paddle echoes far,
And flashes in the moonlight gleam,
And bright reflects the polar star.

The waves along thy pebbly shore,
As blows the north-wind, heave their foam,
And curl around the dashing oar,
As late the boatman hies him home.

How sweet, at set of sun, to view
Thy golden mirror spreading wide,
And see the mist of mantling blue
Float round the distant mountain's side.

At midnight hour, as shines the moon,
A sheet of silver spreads below,
And swift she cuts, at highest noon,
Light clouds, like wreaths of purest snow.

On thy fair bosom, silver lake!
O! could I ever sweep the oar,
When early birds at morning wake,
And evening tells us toil is o'er.

[*Percival's Poems.*

Miscellany.

A RARE DINNER.

Our readers must have observed the bill of fare, published by Mr Niblo, of the Bank Coffee House, for Saturday last, and the extraordinary number of wild birds and animals which it promised to furnish. Many supposed it a hoax, or a satire upon the system of puffing, in order to excite the appetite, which seems to be the fashion, but strange as it may appear every part was fulfilled. About 100 purchased tickets, and no more being issued, many long faces and watery mouths were compelled to move off with hunger and discontent in their looks, and about half past 3, the bell with "its iron tongue and brazen mouth," gave signal for the rush. The saloon was thrown open, and presented a spectacle calculated to astonish even a board of English alderman. Every variety of domestic animals, birds and fishes were spread on the table. Four waiters entered, carrying a huge dripping pan containing a whole *bear* roasted, which was soon devoured and pronounced exquisitely delicate. The opossum, swan, bald eagle and rackoon, each in turn was served up, and in conclusion such rich wines, and dessert, as are seldom seen in one place on this "mundane sphere."

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

Singular Circumstance.—A person in this city who had a pretty wife, was indicted for stealing, and at the last sessions was tried for the offence. His wife was in court apparently in great distress, endevoring by every effort in her power to excite the commisseration of the jury; the man however was convicted, and after receiving sentence was conveyed to Bridewell. He found means to trip up the heels of both marshals who were guarding him and ran away—His affection and duty instinctively led him to his home, and on entering his lady's bed chamber was horror struck at seeing one of the identical juryman who had tried and convicted him, in close and confidential conversation with his wife.

"See how justice rails upon yon simple thief,"
Hark, in thine ear—change places,
And handy dandy, which is the justice—
Which is the theif?
"Thou rascal, beadel hold thy bloody hands,"
&c. &c. &c.—KING LEAR.—*N. York Nat. Ad*

From the North American Review Jan. 1823

SHAKER GIFT

A youth of one of the Shaker settlements, of a cheerful, happy spirit, was once asked whether he had his liberty and could do as he pleased. "Certainly," said the youth, repeating doubtless what all are taught to believe, "we do whatever we have a gift to."—On being asked, therefore, what he should do, if he wanted on a fine winter's morning, to go and skate on Enfield pond, he replied, that he should tell the elder that he had a gift to go down and skate." Being asked further, whether the elder would probably permit him, he answered, "certainly, unless the elder had a gift that I should not go." "But if you still tell the elder, that you have a gift to go down and skate, and go you must?"—"why then the elder would tell me that I had a "*lying gift*," and that he had a gift to beat me, if I did not go about my work immediately."—This mode of reconciling a diversity of gifts, might serve very well between the elders and the boys; but would be awkward among the elders themselves.

MORALITY OF THEATRES.

It is difficult to believe that there is any thing inherent in the nature of theatrical entertainments, which of itself, by necessity, precludes the possibility of their being turned so far from their present course, as to subserve the cause of virtue. It is difficult to see why chaste and gentlemanly wit may not be made sufficiently amusing, why the fancy and taste may not be excited and gratified by something better than licentious allusion and imagery, and why we may not be interested by an exhibition of possible excellence struggling with possible misfortune, or of such a degree of moral strength and majesty, as may become the object of human aspiration and endeavor, and be attained without soaring far above the sphere of the duties and realities of life. It may be said, that all this will be very well some centuries hence, if the world chances to improve rather than deteriorate; but that plays must for some time to come continue as they are, or the theatres be shut. Now this consideration may be very just, but it is not exactly very comforting, as we do not like to believe that the time is yet afar off, when the most popular amusements shall cease to be the most licentious, and the common delight of both sexes, and all classes and ages, become somewhat better than a provocative to passion, or an idle exhibition of unprofitable and impossible greatness, distorted and exaggerated into nonsense.

QUEENSWARE.

A FEW CRATES, OF
QUEENSWARE,

For sale by the CRATE on reasonable terms, by

A. Way & Co.

Feb. 14—4t.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

Estate of Robert Magee, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Magee, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the 19th day of April next, and those having demands to present them, properly attested to

Christopher Magee,
Executor.

Feb. 21—3t.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } *Trustees*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823 —tf.

REMOVAL.
James Briceland,

FORMERLY of the Cross-roads, between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Washington county,

Has Removed to Washington, Pa

and taken the
PUBLIC HOUSE & STAGE OFFICE,
Lately kept by Mr. Samuel Denniston,
At the North-West corner of Main and Maiden Streets, opposite where the U. States' Turnpike enters Main street, from the East

The buildings, including stabling, &c are all new and in the completest order. The subscriber has provided himself with every necessary article to render the TRAVELLER comfortable. He hopes from strict attention and moderation in his *bills*, to share a portion of the public business

Washington, Pa. Jan. 23, 1823. 3mo.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270 in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

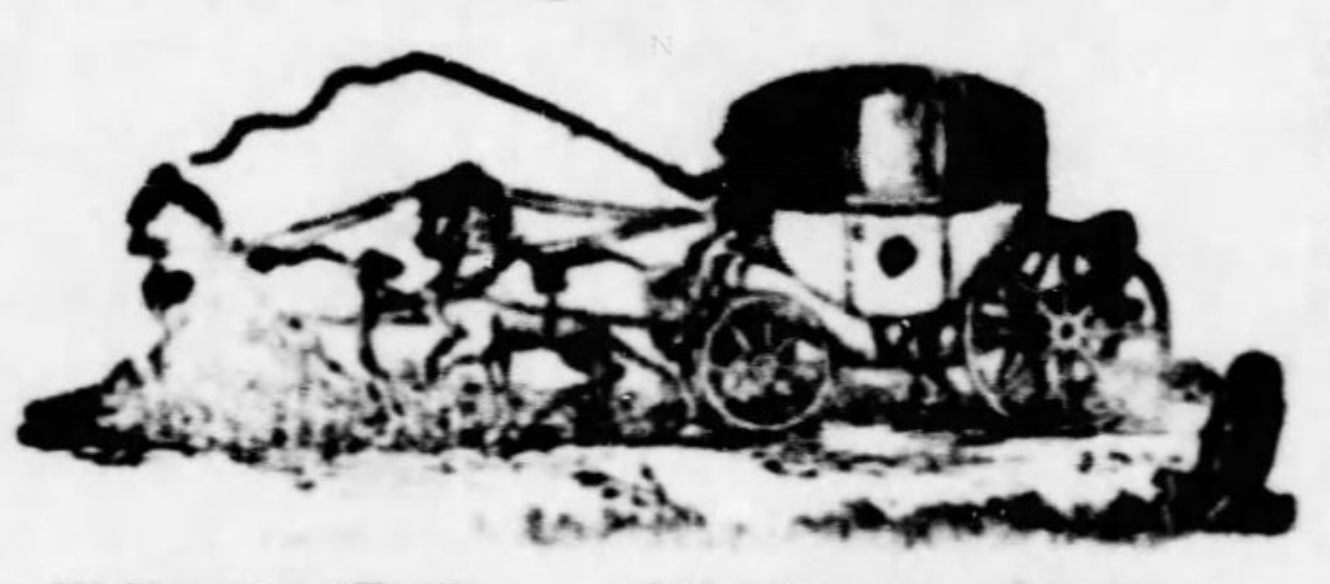
A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tfyaM11

J. GALLAGHER,

Bell and Brass Founder,

HAVING taken the establishment formerly occupied by JAMES BELDEN,
In Second street, two doors east of Wood street,
PITTSBURGH,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

BELLS

For Churches, Court houses, Academys, Factorys, and Taverns, made to any size—ALSO

Still-Cocks and Rivets,
SPELTRE SOLDER, &c.

House Bells

Neatly hung, in any given manner, on moderate terms.

⁂ Highest price given for old Brass and Copper.

September 13 1822 6m

To Let,

THE HOUSE that Mrs. Ledlie now occupies, in Fourth, opposite Ferry Street.

Possession will be given on the first of April next. Inquire of

M. P. Cassilly.

January 10—tf

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING, VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situate on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished, a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choisest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Sump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Commission Warehouse,
Maysville, Ky.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION & STORAGE BUSINESS generally, under the firm of

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,

beg leave to inform the public, that having provided themselves with good Warehouses, are ready to transact any business entrusted to them in their line; either in the purchase of produce or making sales on consignment; receiving and forwarding goods to order, and making collections, &c. They pledge themselves that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers, as it is their determination to devote their time exclusively to the above business.

W. B. Phillips,
C. B. Shepard,
A. Liggett,

References.

ALLEN & GRANT,
ADAMS & HUTCHISON,
GEO. SUTTON,
STEELE & CO.
JOHN DARRAGH, Esq.
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq. } *Pittsburgh.*

April 6. tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets.

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

New Commission
WARE-HOUSE
AND
AUCTION STORE.

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,
Commission Merchants,
MAYSVILLE, Ky.

INFORM the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that they have connected an Auction Store with their Commission Warehouse, and are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of *merchandize*, to sell at auction or private sale, at the option of the Consignee, on the usual terms.

Merchants and others, who may favour them with their custom, may depend on their prompt attention and punctuality.

Maysville, May 3, 1821——May 18—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

600 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

"Law's Serious Call."

FOR Sale, at the Bookstore of Cramer & Spear, Wood street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.* Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author." Jan. 7.

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY,

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,
(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Beer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1823.—6m